The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2184. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

The Mormon Priesthood and the People—The Intricacy of Brigham Young—Indian Depredations—Army Movements—The United States Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

It apears that the great master-minds of the Mormon Church have been compelled, by experience, to acknowlede the truth of the old maxim, that familiarity breeds contempt. They have discovered that even their own people, instead of entertaining increased respect, veneration and affection for the elders, apostles and prophets, after constant intercourse and intimate acquaintance with them, on the contrary turn away with a sense of disgust and contempt, extending not only towards these elders and apostles, but towards themselves for becoming the dupes of such men. This has led the church leaders to adopt a new line of policy. They have determined to withdraw, for a season, the priesthood from this people, who have become unworthy of it. They will withhold from them the inspired words of Gospel and inspiration, and they will hide from them the light of their countenances. It is for this reason (and others) that BRIGHAM remains closely retired, and that no religious services are held on the Sabbath day.

This, we are led to infer from an editorial in the *Deseret News*, of the 11th inst., entitled "Effects of Intimacy with the Priesthood," from which we quote the following passage, as it serves to illustrate the fact that the comparatively small number of "Gentiles" now living here, together with the constant and rapid communication with the States—East and West—has already begun to exert a most beneficial effect upon the masses of the people:

"Strange as it may appear to the inexperienced, yet it is the case, as all who have much acquaintance with "Mormonism" well know, that there are many who do not respect and obey the teachings and counsels of an Apostle or Prophet now, to as great an extent as they did those of a Priest or Elder when they first became acquainted with the gospel. Why is this? Is it because they have learned that there ought not to be so much respect shown or obedience rendered as formerly; or that the greater authority is not entitled to so much honor as the lesser? Oh, no; they have learned nothing of this kind. If such individuals should be asked these questions, they would readily answer in the negative. But it is because the distance between themselves and the servants of God, whom He has appointed to dictate the affairs of His kingdom, has, to them, apparently lessened. They have become more familiar with them, and, consequently, the obligations to obey their counsels are not, in their estimation, so binding now as formerly. They do not appear to realize that, however closely and intimately they may be associated with the servants of God and the priesthhood which he has bestowed upon them, their obligations to hearken to and obey their counsels are not lessened thereby. The feelings which they had before they became aware of this work, when they used to read the Scriptures and reflect upon the privileges which the generation had who lived contemporary with Jesus and his Apostles, have to a great extent left them, and they cease to appreciate such blessings as they thought they should.

Let an individual or a people permit feelings of this nature to grow with them—feelings that will cause them to be less obedient to the counscls of God, because more familiar with His servants—and the results to them must be deplorable. For, veneration for everything sacred, even for the Lord himself and His counsels, would soon be extinguished. Before they became acquainted with Apostles and Prophets, they had a feeling of veneration for them and their counsels almost, if not quite, equal to that which they now have for angels and their counsels, or even for Jesus and his; and if a few years' acquaintance or familiarity with the work of God will cause such a total change in their feelings of respect and veneration for the former, it will not take a very great length of time to produce a similar feeling towards the latter. It would only need a similar acquaintance or familiarity, if such were possible to be obtained by individuals of this class, to produce similar results in the one case as in the other."

The Indian tribes in this vicinity, or rather the renegades of these tribes, having been disappointed in the prospect of plunder which the late difficulties in this Territory presented, have since then, if all accounts be true, been consoling themselves by stealing horses from the different settlements. Their operations however have been conducted on a small scale, as in no instance has it been alleged that more than two or three had been taken. During the past two weeks two horses were stolen from Fort Bridger by a small band of outlaws belonging to the Ute Nation. A company of the First Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. BELL, was sent in pursuit of the rascals. He succeeded in overtaking them about 200 miles south of the Fort, just as they were pitching their camp. As soon as they discovered him, however, they scattered in every direction, and fled to the mountains, leaving behind them all of their lodges, cooking utensils, &c., which were destroyed by the soldiers.

In consequence of the jaded condition of the horses the party then returned to the fort.

During the past week two Mormons who had been out hunting hay-grounds, on which to cut hay for the Army, returned to the camp, and reported that they were fired on by a party of Indians in the lower part of Rush Valley;—they stated that the Indians, three in number, first beckoned to them to come and speak to them, but they having refused to do so, the Indians fired—the balls whistling close to their heads.

Gen. JOHNSTON immediately sent out a company o the 2d Dragoons, in command of Lieut. TYLER, to overtake the Indians and inquire into the truth of the story. He has not yet returned.

We are inclined, for several reasons, to believe that the Mormons are making every endeavor to cause a collision between the Indians and the Americans—as the "Gentiles" are now termed—both by inciting the Indians to commit depredations, and by endeavoring to prejudice the minds of the authorities, civil and military, against the Indians. The Mormons have repeatedly told the Indians that the soldiers were coming here to drive the Indians and the Mormons off this land, and to take possession of the country themselves; they have endeavored to impress the Indians with this idea, and to make them believe that the soldiers were all their enemies;—they now wish to fulfill their prophecies to the Indians by bringing about an Indian war.

Colonel RUGGLES and Major EASTMAN of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, passed through this city on the 17th inst., with 300 recruits, to fill up the vacancies in that Regiment.

Col. CHAPMAN, of the 5th, and Lieut. VILLEPEGUE, of the 2d Dragoons, left here on the 18th, on their way to the States, having procured leave of absence; they were accompanied by Capt. NEWTON and Lieut. BRYAN, of the Engineer Corps, who return under orders.

The 6th Infantry, now under orders to proceed to Oregon, will go by way of California, and thence up the coast to Oregon, instead of taking the Oregon trail direct, as I reported in one of my former letters.

We fear that the old source of difficulty with this people, namely, the United States District Courts, still proves a serious stumbling-block in the path of the powers that be in this Territory.

The rulers cannot brook so serious a check upon their treasonable designs, they cannot bear to see their victim protected by the strong arm of justice from that fatal sting which invenions and paralyzes both body and soul; they fear, they dread so powerful an ally to the weak, the defenceless, to the fatherless, the oppressed, and they are determined to oppose, if possible, the dispensation of any law, but that of their will.

Thus far they have succeeded admirably—they have driven away or disposed of every United States Judge who has been sent here. They have slandered and calumniated every one of those who have survived a short residence among them, until even the American people were led to believe the atrocious falsehoods; and now, in continuation of their settled plan, they have endeavored to thwart the United States Judges which have once more been chosen and sent out, unbiased and unprejudiced, in the very first step which hey have to take in the discharge of their official duties.

The Hon. CHARLES C. SINCLAIR, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, who succeeded Judge STILES to the Third Judicial District, (Salt Lake City District,) whilst on his way out here, appointed Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, of Weston, Mo., Clerk of the Court in his District. Upon his arrival here, Mr. GILBERT called upon J. W. CUMMINGS, a Mormon, the former Clerk, and having exhibited his appointment, official oath and bond, demanded, as is usual, the seal and records of his office. In reply, however, Mr. CUMMINGS stated that he would not recognize Mr. G. as Clerk, and that he would give his reasons for so doing to the Judge. In the meantime, two leading Mormons, who have been connected with every difficulty which has occurred in the United States Courts here, called on the Judge and protested against the removal of CUMMINGS.

CUMMINGS then wrote an insulting letter to the Judge, demanding as a right that he should be retained as Clerk of the Court, citing the law on the subject, which reads thus:

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the respective Territories of the United States, to designate and appoint one person as Clerk of the District over which he presides, where one is not already appointed, and to designate and retain but one such clerk where more than one is already appointed, and only such District Clerks shall be entitled to a compensation from the United States, except for fees taxable in the United States."

And asserting that the Judge had a right to appoint a Clerk only "where one is not already appointed." In fact, the law, in his opinion, places in one respect the office of Clerk upon the same footing as that of the Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, that they hold office for life.

To this letter of Mr. CUMMINGS the Judge replied, in substance, that he could not pass official opinions upon the law, except upon the Bench, and that he had appointed a clerk, and had no change to make in his appointment. CUMMINGS then sent to the Judge a written protest against his removal, in which he denounced the Judge's course as illegal and unjustifiable, sending, at the same time, the records and seal to the Judge. These latter the Judge of course refused to receive, and sent them back to be delivered to Mr. GILBERT. When Mr. G. called for them again, they were delivered to him, although CUMMINGS repeatedly told him that he did not acknowlege him as clerk. The records which have been received are those of *a single term of the Court only*, namely, the last term which has been held here, (in the Winter of 1855-'56.) These are all that CUMMINGS had, but, according to his statement, the remainder of the records of this Court are with those of the First or Northern District Court, in the possession of its former clerk, Mr. CHAUNCEY W. WEST.

Mr. A. G. BROWNE, Jr., who has been acting as clerk of this Court, a session of which was held at Camp Scott in that district last Winter, has made a written application to Mr. WEST for the seal and records of his office, but has as yet received no reply.

The Judges of the Supreme Court now here, viz: Chief-Justice ECKELS and Associate-Justice SINCLAIR, will start on Monday next for Fillmore, the seat of government of the Territory, to appoint a time for holding the terms of the Courts in each of the Districts. They will be accompanied by Hon. J. HARTNETT, the Secretary of the Territory, who goes down to visit the State House, which has been commenced and partially completed. Gen. JOHNSTON will furnish an escort of Dragoons for the party—for protection against the Indians.

Petty larcenies upon the stores and private residences of "Gentiles" in this city have become very frequent during the past week or two, and as the perpetrators, when they are brought up for trial before the Mormon Justices, are permitted to go free with a mere nominal punishment, they are becoming bolder and bolder every day. One of these gentlemen, named UTE PERKINS, was caught on Saturday last walking out of one of the "Gentile" stores with a hat stuffed under his shirt bosom; he did not, however, get off without his due, for one of the clerks collared him and gave him a thrashing on the spot.

This country seems doomed to be visited by all the plagues of Egypt. It has been visited by the plagues of locusts and grasshoppers, and now we are suffering under a plague of flies; never were poor mortal men so plagued and pestered as we are at this time by common house flies—they buzz and bite, and sting and crawl upon us from the first dawn of day to the last dim twilight of evening—flying everywhere, filling everything, darkening all places in innumerable legions.

We find in a copy of the *Tribune* (6th of July) received by the last mail, an editorial in regard to the Mormon question so full of shameful, barefaced falsehoods and misrepresentations, that we must acknowledge we are surprised.

It states positively that all the civilians, with Judge ECKELS at their head, together with General JOHNSON, and all the army at his back, in fact everybody except Colonel KANE, were making the most strenuous efforts to thwart Governor CUMMING in his attempt to make peace with the Mormons—and calling upon the Administration to remove all the civil officers in the Territory except Governor CUMMING, and recall the army now here and send another in its place.

The exaggeration and malicious rancor which pervades the whole article is too apparent, to have any other effect than to rebound back from those it was designed to injure upon the heads of those who originated it.

Not content with including both the civil and military authorities in its general sweeping blow, as the opposers of peace and authors of lies, it also includes all the correspondents of the press, (not even excepting their own special correspondent,) as fabricators of deliberate falsehoods in support of the grand combination formed against His Excellency, Gov. CUMMING.

Upon what authority does the *Tribune* make such base, unfounded assertions, which are at variance with the almost unanimous reports on the posture of affairs at Camp Scott last Spring?

Could it have been upon the authority of Col. T. S. KANE?

A. B. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Leavenworth advices of the 15th inst. are received. A number of officers from Utah arrived there on that day, among them Col. ALEXANDER and Lieutenants GROVER and MANADIER, of the Tenth Infantry; and Captain MARCY, of the Fifth Infantry. The general impression was that further trouble was to be expected from the Mormons; that the difficulties had only been postponed, not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leaves here to-morrow for Pike's Park, and WM. H. RUSSELL will start a train of fifty wagons in a few days. Gentlemen are also here from Leavenworth and Wyandott, outfitting for the companies in those places.

Three Hundred Mormons Renouncing the Faith.

From the Jefferson City (Mo.) Examiner, Sept. 4.

From the arrival of a man named HERBERT BRANDON, we have been furnished with the following information from Salt Lake:

"I left," (says our informant,) "Camp Scott on the 13th of June. The Mormon excitement had entirely abated. Several Mormon trains had passed Camp Scott on their way to the States.

They stated, while camped at the above place, that they would not have been permitted to leave, or they would have abandoned Salt Lake long ago.

On being questioned as to their determination to resist the entrance of the United States troops, they replied that the major part of the Mormons only awaited the entrance of the troops in order to effect their escape from BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On their arrival at Camp Scott they were minus the common necessaries of life. On being asked the cause of their destitute condition, they stated that before BRIGHAM YOUNG had relented from his determination to resist the troops, he had ordered them to deposit what provisions they had in the storehouse; but as soon as he made known his intention of going south, those of the Mormons who refused to go were deprived of all, and they could get nothing for their outfit. They also stated that, but for the interference of Governor CUMMING, the destroying angels would have forced them away, and that they did succeed in instances in driving away several women.

I came down with two Mormon trains from Camp Scott, numbering about 300 persons, who were chiefly English and Scotch; and the principal topic of their conversation throughout was the absurdity of Mormonism and its principles. They were all unanimous in their denunciations of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his apostles, and talked of his assassination by the Mormons who remained at Fort Scott as a sure event. They have all (without exception) become disgusted with Mormonism and have renounced it, and expressed their determination from henceforth to use all their efforts for the total annihilation of Mormonism. They express their desire to return to their native countries, and would, if they had the means to do so, in order that they might be instrumental in saving others from the baneful influence of Mormonism."

FIRST OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 16th, says: "The first overland mail for San Francisco, Cal., by the way of Jefferson City and Springfield, Mo., Fort Smith, Ark., and Preston, Texas, takes its departure this morning from the St. Louis Post-Office, at 7 o'clock. It goes by the way of the Pacific Railroad to Tipton, from whence it will be conveyed in coaches and spring wagons the whole of the distance. Mr. J. BUTTERFIELD, who has given his personol supervision to the work of getting this mail fairly under way in all its parts, goes out with it to Springfield. The mail will, of course, be a light one, as it would be improper to send off letters of value until it is ascertained that the proper connections have been formed, and that no difficulty is likely to be experienced on the route. At the same time, a mail will start for the East from San Francisco, and we ought to be able to announce its arrival here in twenty-five days. This is the contract time, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD is confident of being able to meet it. The mail is to be transported twice a week, and as the Panama mail leaves only once a fortnight—the 1st and 15th of each month—it must frequently happen that correspondence by the overland route will be better kept and more expeditious than by sea. This mail will, therefore, soon begin to receive attention, and the transportation of letters will be heavy. No papers will be forwarded by it, though slips may be forwarded in letters. The aggregate sum paid to encourage the establishment of this line is $600,000 per annum. It is not supposed that the expenditure will be reimbursed even, during the existence of the contract, but the great object is to open a regular overland communication between the Pacific and the Mississippi; to encourage settlements all along the route, sufficient to protect each other and the mails and travelers; to secure the opening of roads, and thus to mark the way for a railroad at an early day. Before the close of the contract, we have every confidence that this trip will be made in less than twenty days, and that it will be a grand thoroughfare of travel, running daily, and full of passengers. The price of fare from St. Louis to San Francisco, now established, is $200.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

From Washington.

SAILING OF VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—MINISTER REED'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONCLUSION OF THE CHINESE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The steamers *Fulton* and *Water Witch*, forming part of the expedition to Paraguay, are now ready for sea and will probably leave to-morrow for Norfolk. Guns of very heavy calibre have been selected for both vessels—the armament of the *Fulton* consisting of one eleven-inch shell gun on a pivot, and four of nine-inch in broadside, and that of the *Water Witch* of one nine-inch shell gun on a pivot. In addition, the *Fulton* will carry two boat howitzers, and the *Water Witch* three, one of which is a heavy twenty-four pounder, mounted on a pivot on the forecastle. Both vessels are supplied with small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind, including the Sharp and Minié muskets, together with revolvers.

The *Union* says the latest communication from our Minister to China, Mr. REED, is dated June 18, and in this, after announcing the signature of a treaty between China and the United States on that day, he adds: "The departure of the mail-boat within a few hours compels me to limit this dispatch to the mere announcement of the fact. I shall send the treaty by the next steamer."

Republican Congressional Nominations in New-York.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 18.

CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Esq., of this city, was nominated this afternoon, as the Republican candidate for Congress for the Twenty-fourth District, in place of Hon. A. P. GRANGER.

OWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 18.

At the Republican Convention held here yesterday, Hon. ALFRED WELLS, of Tompkins, was nominated for Congress for the District composed of Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Tompkins counties.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth Congressional District, comprising Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany counties, in Convention yesterday at Warsaw, nominated Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANK, of Wyoming County, as their candidate for Congress.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The Canadian Company's new screw steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th instant, is now fully due at Quebec, but had not made her appearance at River du Loup at 6½ o'clock this evening, when the line closed for the night. This is the *North Briton's* first voyage. She will doubtless arrive to-morrow.

Duel at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

A duel was fought to-day between Mr. WOOD, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. BRABAZON. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party being hurt.

Large Fire at St. Johns, N. F.

Twenty-five houses in this place were destroyed by fire last night. One man perished in the flames.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The deaths of yellow fever in this city yesterday were fifty-seven.

The Schooner Gazette Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The schooner *Gazette*, from New-York for Trinity Bay, is ashore at Chatham, Cape Cod, with cargo damaged, but will get off. She is not in the interest of the Telegraph Company.

The Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 17.

On this, the fourth and last day of the State Fair, the weather was magnificent and the attendance very large. Altogether the Fair has been the most successful ever held in the West, and the display of stock of all classes was better than was ever before exhibited. There were fifteen lady competitors for the ten prizes given for equestrianism. The first, a saddle and bridle valued at $75, was awarded to Miss KIRBY, of Videville, Lorain County; the second, a gold watch and chain, with a charm of the Atlantic cable attached, to Miss WIGHTSHAM, and third, a silver cup, to Miss BENNETT, of Woodstock, Champaign County. Not an accident has occurred, and all the proceedings have been of the most satisfactory description.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 18.

A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railway met with a serious accident at Platte River Bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph's, on the morning of the 13th, by which two laborers were drowned; GEORGE THOMPSON, the engineer, and two firemen badly injured, and two or three passengers slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned below, that when the locomotive reached it the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river.

Dispatches for Europe.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Capt. THACHER of the steamer *Propeller*, from Boston, to leave St. Johns, N. F., on Tuesday, 21st., for Galway, will take charge of, and deliver promptly on his arrival at Galway, any dispatches addressed to his care at St. Johns, previous to her sailing. He expects to make the passage from St. Johns to Galway within seven days.

Movements of Cyrus W. Field.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 18.

CYRUS W. FIELD, the Hon. E. M. ARCHIBALD, Baron BOYE and party arrived this morning from Kingston, and are at the Donegana Hotel. Mr. FIELD has quite recovered from his illness. They remain here till Monday.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—The Trustees of Dudley Observatory publish in the Albany *Statesman* a reply to Dr. GOULD's charges that they garbled certainly four letters written by him. They positively deny that Dr. GOULD's meaning was in any instance perverted, although large portions of letters of very great length were omitted, mainly for the sake of brevity. The card of the Trustees concludes:

To those of the public to whom all the parties to this controversy are unknown, the Trustees desire to say that they have a satisfactory explanation to give, of all the cases of pretended "garbling" which have as yet been cited. As additional charges, and a more specific reply to their statement are promised, the Trustees withhold their answer to Dr. GOULD's last pamphlet until that reply shall appear. At the proper moment these letters, *with all their contents*, may be given to the public.

In the meantime, the Trustees challenge Dr. GOULD to specify the letter or letters, the whole or any part of which he never wrote. They will prove his allegations in this respect to be as destitute of truth, as they have already shown his statements to be, in other instances.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
IRA HARRIS,
WILLIAM H. DEWITT,
JOHN F. RATHBONE,
ALDEN MARCH,
SAMUEL H. RANSOM,
ISAAC W. VOSBURGH,
ROBERT H. PRUYN,
JAMES H. ARMSBY.

BOSTON'S ANNIVERSARY.—The two hundred and twenty-eigh anniversary of Boston's settlement was quite extensively celebrated on Friday afternoon. A half holiday was granted the children of the Public Schools by his Honor the Mayor, and during the entire afternoon the Common was thronged with people attracted thither by the monster concert and the military display. The concert was a great success, and it is estimated that from fifteen to eighteen thousand spectators were present.

Commodore Paulding, U. S. N., was honored with a public reception on the occasion of his visit to Burlington, Vt., on the 15th inst. After listening to the address welcoming him among the Green Mountains, the old Commodore, evidently out of his element, made a reply, in which he said: "During my long naval life, I have acted with the single purpose of securing to myself a character for honor and professional zeal, and faithfully to discharge my obligations to our country. Again, I thank you for your cordial greeting, which will inspire my heart for many a day to come with grateful and pleasant recollections of my visit to your beautiful town."

Miss Marsh, author of *English Hearts and English Hands*, has undertaken a mission to the cabmen of England, with a view to their spiritual welfare.

Extraordinary Case of Financiering.

INGENIOUS DODGE FOR COMPANIES SEEKING INCORPORATION—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MEN OF NOTE.

Last Saturday afternoon, Mr. EDWARD S. LATHAM, of Seneca Falls, appeared before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court, and made a singular affidavit, developing a somewhat curious, but not, perhaps, very novel way, in which a Company seeking incorporation may make its required advance deposit of cash capital without greatly straining the stockholders. It is stated in the affidavit alluded to that, on the 19th of March, 1853, Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft, Abraham Wakeman, Charles Reed and John Reed, were incorporated as the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company, with a capital of $500,000, in $100 shares, for chemical and manufacturing purposes; and that, on the 26th of April following, Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger made affidavit before JOHN J. LATTING, Commissioner, of this City, that all the capital was paid in, and filed a certificate of the same with the Clerk of Niagara County. Deponent swears that such oath and certificate were false, none of said capital having been paid in but that a box, containing $100,000, was taken to the office of the Company, and that this box was taken in and formally deposited five times, and then, with its contents, carried off altogether. The offence alleged is perjury. As the crime, if any were commited, is outlawed, Justice WELSH could not arrest the parties. Mr. LATHAM alleged, however, that the charge, as against Mr. STEPHEN M. ALLEN, was not outlawed, he having, meantime, been a resident of another State. The magistrate coincided in this view, and issued his warrant, and placed it in the hands of Officer GARDNER, for execution. Mr. ALLEN was soon thereafter arrested in Wall-street, and after a brief examination was ordered to find bail in the sum of $3,000. This he expressed his ability to do by Monday, and he was thereupon remanded in custody of an officer until this morning.

This case takes much of its interest from the fact that all the parties connected with it are widely known, and have held many positions of honor and trust. It is due to them and to Mr. ALLEN to say, that they denounce the whole affair as an artful conspiracy, having chiefly in view the ruin of Mr. ALLEN. The examination to which it will lead, will, no doubt, be as long as it will be interesting. We annex the lengthy and carefully-prepared affidavit upon which the legal proceedings are based:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: Edward S. Latham, of the town of Seneca Falls, county of Seneca, in said State, being duly sworn, makes oath and complains before James H. Welsh, one of the Police Justices of the City of New-York, that he is informed and believes that on the 19th day of March, 1853, Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft, Abraham Wakeman, Charles Reed and John M. Reed associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on and conducting manufacturing, chemical and manufacturing business at the village of Niagara Falls, in the State of New-York, by means of water power drawn from the Niagara River, immediately above Niagara Falls, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the several acts passed in addition and supplemental thereto; that the persons above named prepared a certain certificate of Incorporation, and each and all of them signed and executed the same on the said 19th day of March, and soon afterwards duly acknowledged the same pursuant to the provisions of said act of Feb. 17, 1848; that in and by said certificate of Incorporation it was declared and provided among other things that the name of said Company should be "The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company;" that the objects of the said Company should be, among other things, the carrying on of such manufacturing, chemical and mechanical business as might be carried on by means of water-power to be obtained from the water of the Niagara River immediately above the Great Cataract at Niagara Falls, aforesaid, and the construction of a certain hydraulic canal at said Niagara Falls; that the amount of the capital stock of said Company should be $500,000, with power to diminish or increase the same; that the term of existence of the said Company should be fifty years from said date of said Certificate of Incorporation, unless sooner dissolved; that the capital stock of said Company should consist of 5,000 shares of $100 each; that the stock, property and concerns of said Company should be managed by seven Trustees or Directors, who should respectively be stockholders in said Company; that the aforesaid Walter Bryant, Caleb S. Woodhull, Stephen M. Allen, Daniel D. Badger, Alfred Ashfield, William Cockcroft and Abram Wakeman, all being stockholders of said Company, should constitute the Trustees or Directors who should manage the concerns of said Company for the first year after its organization as aforesaid, all of said Trustees or Directors being citizens of the United States, and a majority of said Trustees or Directors being citizens of the State of New-York; that the operations of said Company should be carried on in the Town of Niagara, in the County of Niagara, in the State of New-York; that a President of said Company should be designated and chosen from the number of Trustees aforesaid; that the Trustees of said Company should be annually elected by the Stockholders thereof, together with other provisions, which will more fully appear by reference to said certificate of incorporation on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Niagara, and duplicate thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New-York, to which certificate this deponent refers for further particulars.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that said Certificate of Incorporation, after being duly signed and acknowledged as aforesaid, was soon after the date thereof duly filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Niagara, and a duplicate thereof in the office of said Secretary of State, according to the provisions of said act of February 17, 1848, and that the said persons first above-named thereupon became a body politic and corporate, according to provisions of said act.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes, that the said Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger, on the 26th day of April, 1853, made and signed another certificate in the words and figures following, to wit:

"The undersigned, being the President and a majority of the Trustees of 'the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company,' do hereby certify that the capital stock of said Company, fixed by their Certificate of Incorporation, is five hundred thousand dollars, and they further certify that the said five hundred thousand dollars of the said capital stock of said Company has been subscribed and actually paid in money to the Treasurer of said Company.

Dated New-York, April 26, 1853.

(Signed) CALEB S. WOODHULL,
WALTER BRYANT,
STEPHEN M. ALLEN,
DANIEL D. BADGER."

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that on the said 26th day of April, 1853, the said Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger did, each for himself, make oath in the City and County of New-York aforesaid, that the above-mentioned and described certificate was true, before John J. Latting, the said Latting then being a Commissioner of Deeds in and for said City and County, and duly empowered to administer said oath to the said Woodhull and Bryant and Allen and Badger.

And this deponent further says, that he is informed and believes that said Latting did, on said 26th of April, 1853, attach to said certificate of the payment of said money above-mentioned, a certificate of the making of said oath by said Woodhull and Bryant and Allen and Badger, in the words and figures following, to wit:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—On the 26th day of April, 1853, before me personally appeared Caleb S. Woodhull, Walter Bryant, Stephen M. Allen and Daniel D. Badger, and severally made oath that the above certificate by them respectively subscribed to is true.

(Signed) JOHN J. LATTING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

And which said certificate and the said oath thereto were made and taken in pursuance of the requirements of the said statute, and for the purpose of being filed and recorded in pursuance of said act.

And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes, that, at the time of the signing of the said certificate, and making oath thereto, said Woodhull was the President of said Company, and one of its Trustees, and that he and the said Bryant, Allen and Badger, were a majority of the Trustees of said Company; and, further, that the said President and majority of the Trustees did, within thirty days after they had alleged, in and by said certificate, that the whole amount of the capital stock of said Company had been paid in in money as aforesaid, cause the said certificate to be duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Niagara, that being the County wherein the business of the said Company was carried on.

And this deponent further says that he is informed and believes that the said certificate, so signed and sworn to by the said Allen, on said 26th day of April, 1853, was and is false and untrue, in that neither the said five hundred thousand dollars, nor any part thereof, had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company, nor in any other manner, as is set forth in said certificate; and that, at the time the said Allen signed and swore to the said certificate, he knew that the same was false and untrue, in that neither the said five hundred thousand dollars, nor any part thereof, had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company, nor in any other manner, and that the oath of said Allen in this respect was knowingly false.

And this deponent further says that he knows the said Stephen M. Allen, and has known him for about five years last past, and that he has been informed and believes that, at the time of the signing of said certificate and making oath thereto by said Allen—to wit: on the 26th of April, 1853—said Allen was a resident of the State of Massachusetts, and was not an inhabitant of the State of New-York till the month of August or September, 1856, since which time, this deponent is informed, said Allen claims to have resided at Niagara Falls, in the State of New-York.

EDWARD S. LATHAM.

Sworn before me, Sept. 16, 1858.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Kansas—Gov. Denver Rebuking the Legislature.

Gov. DENVER, of Kansas, not only refuses to call an Extra Session of the Kansas Legislature, but comments sharply upon the past action of that body. He says:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In regard to the questions mooted in reference to the election of Representatives to the next Legislative Assembly, it seems to me clear that the election must be held under the provisions of the Act of 1857, or else that there is no authority for holding it at all.

To remedy the evil complained of, I have received numerous petitions requesting me to call an extra session of the Legislature. There are many reasons why this cannot be done. The organic act confines the term of service of Representatives to one year, and hence the question arises as to when the term of service commenced. That was undoubtedly on the 1st of March, the day when the first election was held; or on the 2d of July, the day on which the first Legislative Assembly convened in the Territory. According to Congressional usage, the latter would be the day; the 4th of March, the recognized commencement of the Congressional term, being fixed only as the day when the first Congress was to meet. But if either be taken as the beginning of the Legislative year, then the term has expired, and there are no Representatives who could legally be called together.

But even if this difficulty did not exist, I would not feel authorized to call together the late Legislative Assembly in extra session, for my knowledge of their past conduct would lead me to doubt whether they could be relied on to meet what might be regarded the just expectations of the people. They were once so called together by my predecessor under written pledges to pass only certain specific acts, and when convened proceeded deliberately to determine by caucus whether they should or should not violate their pledges. It is true, a number asserted their signatures were forged to the pledges thus given in writing, but whether that charge was or was not true, the members well know the conditions on which it was understood they were called together, and they were in honor bound to acquiesce or bring the session to a close at once. But the pledges were violated, and it is said that some of those whose signatures were genuine, were the most active in having this done while some, whose names had been forged, insisted that the pledges should be kept. During the regular session, a great majority banded themselves together, at least so their votes would indicate—for the purpose of pecuniary profit, and in this nearly the whole session was consumed. The granting of exclusive privileges occupied much of the time, and in one instance they went so far as to pass a bill by which the people of Lawrence were prohibited from obtaining water from the Kansas river or even from their own wells, without obtaining the permission of a company. This bill was actually passed through the council over my veto, after I had called their attention to its provisions, but the people becoming alarmed, it was finally defeated in the lower House. This is only one example of their conduct.

But have we any assurance that if called together the members of the late Legislative Assembly would make a new apportionment? During the late session this subject was frequently spoken of, and urged on the attention of the members, but it was not until the 10th day of February, only two days before the session must expire, that a bill for that purpose was introduced. Even then there was time to have passed the bill, but the majority, no doubt, found it more congenial to their views to grant charters to private companies, confer banking privileges, make war on the judiciary, and elevate the military over the civil authorities of government. Their conduct cannot but be regarded as a deliberate refusal to discharge their duties on this subject, and it is hardly probable that the same men, if called together again, would not again act in the same manner.

Everybody remembers how much was said and writen about the "nineteen disfranchised counties," and yet the members of the Legislature allowed the session to approach within two days of its termination without making one move towards correcting the evil complained of, but busied themselves in endeavoring to deprive the people virtually, of courts of justice; getting up schemes for Constitutional Conventions, without first submitting the question to the people to know whether they desired a Convention or not: as well as busying themselves about other little matters alluded to, and actually adjourned without remedying the evil most complained of, and left the nineteen counties still disfranchised, evidently preferring private aggrandizement to public duty.

Acrft such exhibitions of recklessness—such disregard of faith—such disregard of the rights of the people, is it to be expected that they would carry out any legitimate object for which they might be called together? Having once violated their faith and their public duties for personal spleen and private aggrandizement—can they again be trusted?

It has been suggested that the Governor might assume the responsibility to make a new apportionment. The laws do not authorize any such act. There is no doubt but the apportionment is very unequal, and that it ought to be materially changed, but if there must be any assumption of power in remedying this defect, it had better be done by the people than by the Executive. The different departments of our Government—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial—ought never to be allowed to interfere with one another, and it is seldom that a case arises that would justify an executive officer in the exercise of powers that are not clearly delegated to him by law. In this case I do not think such a contingency has arisen, and therefore I do not feel authorized to go outside of the law, and do an act which more appropriately belongs to the people. It is true, that to reach it they will have to take a more circuitous route, but still they can reach it nevertheless, and that, too, without the violation of any law of the land. The second section of the act of Feb. 20, 1857, would seem to confine its operations to the "first session of the second Legislative Assembly," for these are the words used, but it is apparent they convey an erroneous impression.) Two regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly had already been held, and this was intended for the third. The difference this act would seem to indicate between sessions and Legislative Assemblies is not authorized by the Organic act. That act provides that there shall be but one session of Legislative Assembly in each year, except on extraordinary occasions, and it is only in these cases that these terms are used. But if the terms used in the act of 1836 are construed to apply literally to the members elected in October of that year, then there would seem to have been no authority for them to hold the session commencing the 4th of January last, for the extra session held the month previous was "the first session of that Legislative Assembly, and their term of service should have terminated with that session. This view, I presume, would be regarded as preposterous by every one.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the election ought to be held under the last apportionment; and I am assured by the Secretary of the Territory that if so held, he will issue certificates to the persons receiving the largest number of votes, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

I think this would be the proper course to pursue, for several reasons:

1st. The people can thereby themselves correct the evil complained of, by electing in the same Districts men who will more faithfully represent them than those elected last year.

2d. If there should be any necessity for Congressional intervention, it can be had as well after as before the election.

3d. It will be keeping the powers of the Government within their legitimate channel.

4th. By it the Governor will not be called upon to exercise doubtful powers, which, even if exercised, could only be partial, as the members of the Council hold their seats for another year.

In conclusion, it may be proper for me to remark that while at Washington lately, I presented this subject to the President and Attorney-General, and they both agreed in the opinion above expressed, that the election might be held under the act of Feb. 20, 1857.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. DENVER, Governor.

The Election in Missouri—Mr. Blair.

The official returns of the Missouri election show a Democratic majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of 70. The whole number of votes in the State, allowing for those who did not vote in the Third District, may be set down at 135,000.

At St. Louis, on Saturday last, Judge LACKLAND, sitting as United States Commissioner, rendered a decision in favor of the

PARIS.

The Morse Gratuity—A Correction—Liberality of the French Government—The Marriage of Malakoff—An Old Story Revived—A Nobility Factory—A Tale of Folly—The Palmerstons in Paris—Miscellanies—Literary Gossip—Mrs. Stowe—George Peabody.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

I have first two errors to correct in regard to the Morse recompense. The protocol allowing the 400,000 francs is not yet a law, since the Minister of Holland, one of the members of the Convention, refuses to sign the act. His Government only agreed to the arrangement on the ground of its being an honorary tribute to Professor MORSE, and not a debt, and as such they consider the sum mentioned as too great. M. LEGRELLE declares, however, that when his Government shall have seen that they alone withhold their signatures, he will be authorized to sign. The next error is, that the portion of France, instead of 235,000 francs, as at first stated, will be but 150,000. At the same time, I should not fail to mention that France has acquired new obligations on the gratitude of Professor MORSE and the people of the United States, by voluntarily assuming upon itself the the collection and the payment from the Foreign Office in this city, the whole sum allowed. This will save to Professor MORSE a good deal of trouble in the collection of four installments from ten widely separated nations, and the loss of money in the discount of foreign funds. In truth, from the beginning to the end of this negotiation, France has acted in so noble a manner that I must here be allowed to repeat what I urged in a former letter, that some kind of public acknowledgment ought to be made by the Government of the United States to that of France. It is such acts as these that serve to bind nations together in a common brotherhood, and surely they merit the same courtesy as obtains between individuals. The compliment was paid Professor MORSE as a just recompense for his scientific labors, but at the same time Count WALEWSKI declared that in making it he wished also to pay a compliment to the people of the United States. That compliment is implied not only in the handsome reward paid to one of her citizens, but in the public acknowledgment and consecration of the American claim to priority in the invention of the electric telegraph. Professor MORSE and family have left Paris for a short stay at Interlacken, in Switzerland.

The Duke of MALAKOFF, of whose projected marriage you have already heard, left Paris yesterday for his post at London, after having arranged all the preliminaries of the marriage. The ceremony will be performed after the return of their Majesties from Biarritz, two weeks hence. The future Duchess, the sister of the Marquis PANIEGA, is well known in Paris society, having attended the Countess MONTIJO, the mother of the Empress EUGENIE, for the last two seasons, as companion. The fair Senorita is without fortune, and, in this respect, the Duke is making a marriage after the fashion of the two NAPOLEONS. But the lady is a relative of the Empress, is much loved by her, and will receive from this source a handsome marriage portion. She is twenty-six years of age, and is ranked as one of the beauties of Paris society. Like the Empress, she is an Andalusian; but, unlike her, she has dark hair and eyes, is not tall, and has a round and full face and person—quite another type of beauty. Mlle. DE PANIEGA was present a few evenings ago at the Grand Opera, with the Countess DE MONTIJO, at the *début* of a celebrated Russian *danseuse*, Mlle. CATHERINE FREIDBERG, and now that her betrothal to the brave Marshal is known, she was the centre of all eyes. I have an indistinct recollection of having, on a former occasion, given you the history of the Marshal's first courtship, and how it happens that he remains to this day a bachelor, although now sixty-five years old. I received it from his own family, and it is, no doubt, correct. The Marshal graduated at the military school in company with the Marshal Count VAILLANT, now Minister of War. He took his rank at once as sous-lieutenant, and has raised gradually through all the grades of the army to his present position. While Lieutenant he became acquainted with and loved a young lady of the daughter of a rich merchant. The passion was reciprocated, and, when the Lieutenant became a Captain, he demanded her hand in marriage. The father refused, because PELISSIER had no fortune, and the salary of an officer in France scarcely provides for his essential wants. A Captain's salary is not more, I believe, than $450. Captain PELISSIER was deeply offended at the father's refusal, for the marriage-portion of the daughter was sufficient to more than maintain her. Both, however, remained true to their pledged love, and soon the Captain was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, for PELISSIER had the good fortune to be kept nearly all his life in active service, and his promotion was rapid. Again he demanded the hand of the lady, and again he was refused. This time he determined never to renew the demand, and he kept his resolution. Both, however, remained single, the lady refusing all the matches sought for her. PELISSIER passed Colonel, and later on, toward the end of the Abdel-Kader war, General. The young lady was now advanced in years, and the father despairing of any better pecuniary match, offered her to General PELISSIER. The General refused, although still loving the lady. He assured her that her father's conduct was the sole cause of his refusal, and that he should remain single as long as he lived on her account. She yet remains single, and is now fifty years old, but the Lieutenant of her younger days, the impetuous African soldier, is now a Marshal, a Duke, a Senator, and Ambassador at the Court of Queen VICTORIA, with an annual income of more than half a million of francs. With the title of Duke came a change in the Marshal's intention, for the title is a hereditary one, and the Emperor ardently desired its transmission to posterity. PELISSIER therefore, could not well refuse the request of the Emperor, more especially as the Empress found the lady, and furnished the marriage-portion and the *trousseau*.

We have found out at last where our surplus of noblemen come from. The Police of Paris long ago commenced an "inquest," as they call it, to ascertain the fact, for it was clear that an extra-judicial manufactory of this particular class of the human species existed somewhere within the walls of Paris, but the question was to find it. A few weeks ago a wine broker, calling himself Count Somebody, sold to a man a title in the order of Don Juan de Nicaragua; but the recipient of this honor, not being satisfied with the validity of his new honor, asked the advice of the Police, and this was the starting point of the investigations that have since taken place. Another individual, calling himself Count DE BELLEFONDS, sold to a speculator at the Exchange, who had made a fortune and desired a knighthood to retire on, the order of the Four Emperors of Germany, for which he paid the bagatelle of 2,000 francs. The speculator declares that every circumstance attending the making out and delivery of the diploma had the appearance of regularity; when he visited the Count's office to close the affair and receive his diploma, he found that individual decorated with several orders, and on the table before him were parchments and heraldic devices in profusion. But in France there is a law which requires all Frenchmen when presented with a foreign order, to carry it to the Ministry of State and have it recorded before they are authorized to wear it. Many men neglect this formality, but to a man so well known as the speculator in question, it was impossible to put the ribbon in his button-hole without being secure from the law. So he went to the Ministry of State to gain permission to wear his new order. "What order is it you have, Sir?" "The Order of the Four Emperors of Germany," was the confident reply. "I am sorry to tell you, Sir, that that order long ago ceased to exist!"

Another dupe was a wealthy Russian, who, although a nobleman, had a sort of monomania for titles, and he actually paid over $9,000 for the Grand Cross of a pretended Order of Constantine and St. George of Parma. Soon after, his thirst for titles led him into the hands of another agent in this business, calling himself the Count DE VIALA, a gambler and *chevalier d'industrie*, who offered to sell him another title for $4,000. The Russian paid half down, and was to pay the rest on delivery of the parchment. He waited months; the Count evaded him; he followed him to Baden Baden, where he was spending his "two thousand down," then to Aix, in Savoy, and finally meeting him again in Paris, at the end of 18 months, the Russian could get no satisfaction, and saw that he was duped. He was ashamed, like most dupes would be under such circumstances, to speak to the Police, and returned, *minus* his $2,000 and the Order, to St. Petersburg. But one of his friends, hearing recently that the Police were making investigations on this subject, revealed the foregoing facts.

It appears from the facts already obtained by the Police, that the dupes are principally men of education and of high position in society. This, however, is a qualification that must be taken with a grain of allowance. The companies have agencies in London, Brussels, Madrid, Rome, Florence and Parma, and they sell parchments, pedigrees, titles, portraits of ancestors, orders of knighthood, honorary dignities, academical distinctions—in fine, anything the vanity of man may demand. They will give to a coachman—for a fee—a genealogy, all ready made, that will put to shame that of the house of Hanover! Lately a city dandy, who has an honest, hard-working father in the country, applied to one of these agencies for the title of Count. The right to grant the particular title expired for those who had it in 1830, and the young man was born in 1833. There was an evident discrepancy here between the term of expiration of the order and the certificate of birth, which every Frenchman must carry in his pocket. The agent saw no means of avoiding the difficulty but that of ennobling the father with the title of Count, which would then descend by right to the son. The son immediately set out on a visit to his father, to propose to him his new honor. But the old man thought his son had lost his mind; he gave him some sound advice, and sent him back to his business at Paris.

One of the patents sold by these agencies is that of the order of the "Gilded Militia, or the Golden Spur," which purports to be granted by the Duke of SFORZIA, a Roman Prince, and which sets forth that in addition to the order it confers the title of Count. Another of these pretended titles is that of the Order of Malta; another, that of St. Gregory the Great, and still another that of Count Palatine. (We think we know now where a certain distinguished American citizen, living in this city, obtained his title of Count.) But some of these agents really have at their disposition insignificant orders created by petty Princes of Germany or Italy; and when that is the case, they do business in a certain methodical order. Others simply swindle, and to effect their object with the greater ease, they artfully obtain on different pretexts legalizations of signatures from foreign Ministers, and even from the Prefect of Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We shall have no doubt some curious secrets before the investigations of the Police are concluded. Oh! the vanity of man!

Lord and Lady PALMERSTON, after several days spent in the intimacy of the Emperor and Empress at St. Cloud, an intimacy which included hunting and dining parties, and evening rides, have left town for a visit to the Count DE PERSIGNY, at his country-house. Lord CLARENDON preceded the late Premier, and the visit of these two eminent men to Paris have been, as you may well suppose, the cause of many conjectures. Nothing less than the organization of a plan for the overthrow of the Derby Ministry, is attributed to all these political *tête-à-têtes*. It is well known that the late Ministry was more in favor of Napoleonian ideas than is the present one, and that NAPOLEON has a particular regard for Lord PALMERSTON, based upon unhappy days in England, when the noble Lord had plenty of money and the exiled Prince had none. But it may be said that Lord MALMESBURY, of the Derby Cabinet, and even Mr. DISRAELI and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON are equally warm friends of NAPOLEON. So that they attribute to Lord DERBY a plan for check mating the Palmerston-Napoleon league, of this kind: MALMESBURY, DISRAELI and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, are to be sacrificed to three Liberals, or at least for men belonging to the anti-French policy party. Thus the Cabinet will be purely anti French, and the Premier no doubt will rely upon an appeal to the country in perfect confidence.

The *Univers*, Catholic paper, utters the following singular opinion on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph: "This event, which is very important for England in a financial and commercial point of view, excites but a limited degree of interest in France. We are too exclusive, and we are too much wrapped up in ourselves to pay much attention to what is going on abroad, and particularly in America; and it is of little consequence to us to be able to receive political news from the United States ten days earlier than we have hitherto done."

M. GUDIN, the celebrated French marine painter, has been charged by the Emperor with the execution of a picture representing the Fort of Cherbourg at the moment of the arrival of the Queen of England. The Empress has also commanded of M. DURAND BRAGER, known by his pictures of the Crimean campaign, an album representing the principal scenes of the Imperial visit to Cherbourg and Brittany.

The wife of M. HORACE VERNET, the distinguished painter, died this morning. He has now left but his two grandsons—children of his daughter, wife of PAUL DELAROCHE.

The *Moniteur*, in announcing, a few days ago, several diplomatic changes, shows that the Ambassador to Spain receives $28,000; the Minister to Bruxelles, $12,000; to Frankfort, $10,000; and to Berne, $12,000. The Count DE SARTIGES, at Washington, receives $30,000. Several rumors are in circulation as to the cause of the transfer of the Marquis DE TURGOT from Madrid to an inferior Court—that of Switzerland; but it is difficult to know the truth, and it is, therefore, better to abstain from any attempt at explanation. He preserves, however, the rank of Ambassador, although his predecessor at Berne was only a Minister.

The bandits are once again getting the upper hand in Italy, if they ever lost it. A story is told of a French traveler, who desired lately to go from Florence to Bologna, which will give a good idea of the state of things in that miserably governed country. He entered the office on the Place Santa-Trinita at Florence and demanded, "Is there still a place left in the *coupé* of the diligence which leaves for Bologna to-morrow?" "Yes, Excellency." (Every traveler is an Excellency in Italy.) "How many are you?" "We are two." "If you wish, in paying two places, we will give you the whole six inside places, where you can sleep at your ease." "You must have but few travelers?" "Scarcely any, Excellency, on account of the bandits." "How, is there any danger?" "Not to-morrow." And then turning toward the office boy, he asked, "What day was it they stopped us last?" "Day before yesterday," replied the boy. "Oh, then your Excellency can travel in perfect security. There is always an interval of at least eight days between the attacks. I can put down your names without fear."

M. XAVIER EYMA, who has already resided in America, and written much on that country, is now again absent in the United States, in search of material for a new work.

A work by M. AIMARD, called the *Trappers of Arkansas*, has reached an immense sale in the few weeks since its appearance. It is a sort of galloping delineation of life on the frontier, in which as many moving dramas as occur in the *Mysteries of Paris* are crowded into the short space of eight days. But the European public will never grow tired of the Red skin; FENIMORE COOPER fixed and directed their tastes in that line, and they will not readily be diverted from it by the impossibilities of M. AIMARD's *Trappers*.

The magnificent work of MERY, the most prolific and best loved of French poets, "The Virgins of Lesbos," has at length appeared. But 300 copies were published, and these were mostly subscribed for in advance. It is elegantly illustrated, and altogether so costly that the publisher did not feel willing to risk more than that number of copies. MERY's friends say, however, that the author does not wish to put in circulation but a few copies, so as to make it sought after. The pictures of the Virgins are copied on steel from photographs of the finest living models in the *ateliers* of Paris.

The Prince LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE is living very retired at London, devoting all his time to the preparation of his great work on the Basque tongues. He has founded there a special printing office, where he has already had printed, under his own eyes, the following works in the Basque tongue: 1. *The Apocalypse*, translated in Souletin by the Abbé INCHAUSPE, canon of Bayonne; 2. Two translations of the same book, the one in Guipazcoan, the other in Biscayen, by Don. JOSE DE URIARTE, a Basque missionary; 3. *The Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine*, in Biscayen, by the same; 4. *The Gospel according to St. Matthew*, by the same; 5. *The Song of the Three Hebrews in the Furnace*, in five dialects, by divers translators; 6. The same work in eleven dialects; 7. *The Song of Songs*, in Guipazcoan and two Biscayen dialects, by the Prince LUCIEN and Don JOSE DE URIARTE. There is an eighth work, which was not, however, printed in the office of the Prince, composed of eight chapters of the *Song of Songs*, an edition in three colors, black, red, and blue.

Madame BERGHER SOWA was dined, a few evenings ago, at the Palais Royal, by a party of French literary ladies, to which gentlemen were not admitted. We are not informed whether any speeches were made, or what was the character of the toasts.

GEORGE PEABODY has just returned to Paris from Vichy, where he went a few weeks ago, to nurse a most violent attack of gout. He is much improved.

MALAKOFF.

HOW BOGUS COIN IS MADE.—The art of making bogus coin has nearly reached perfection, and some of the specimens of American halves and quarters exhibited of late are so good an imitation of the genuine that it requires more than a casual glance to detect the fraud. One who understands the business informs us that the material from which the coin is manufactured, and which forms so perfect an imitation of the genuine as to require a practical eye to detect the difference, is composed of pure grain tin and nickel—the latter ingredient serving to harden and give the ringing sound. The moulds are shaped like bullet-moulds, with two parts that open and shut together like shears. At one extremity a mould is made, composed of plaster of Paris in a plastic state, of sufficient breadth to admit the insertion of several genuine coin, which are placed between the two sides and shut together. After the plaster of Paris has sufficiently hardened, the mould is opened, leaving both sides of the coin distinctly impressed on the two arms of the mould. The melted composition is then run in through an orifice, and, after cooling, is taken out and galvanized. The cost of grain tin, one of the ingredients, is fifty cents per pound, and making the cost of bogus coin about fifteen cents on the dollar.—*Philadelphia News.*

THE GREAT HORSE-FAIR AT SPRINGFIELD.

Banquet in the City Hall—Speeches of the President, the Hon. Geo. Bliss, Governor Banks, Edward Everett, Richard Yeadon and the Rev. A. C. Stone.

From Our Own Reporter.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday Night, Sept. 17, 1858.

In compliance with the announcement, and in conformity with a custom heretofore observed on similar occasions, the good people of Springfield entertained themselves and their visitors this evening by a supper at the City Hall. Provision was made for eight hundred guests, though probably not more than two-thirds of that number were present. Scattered here and there at the tables a number of lady participants appeared. The President, Mr. BLISS, occupied the table on the platform, having on either side of him the more distinguished guests, including GOV. BANKS of Mass., Gov. BUCKINGHAM of Conn., the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mr. RICHARD YEADON of Charleston, S. C., the Rev. Mr. WALDO of Syracuse, the Hon. E. S. WINANS of Canada West, Mr. DAVID LEAVITT of New-York City, Gen. DEVENS of Worcester, Gen. WHITNEY of Springfield, Col. HIRAM FULLER, and others.

The Rev. Mr. DRUMMOND asked a blessing.

The President, in introducing the business proper of he occasion—(for the "banquet" was got up on the most abstemious principles in more respects than one)—rose and said:

"In the fore part of the week, the Mayor of the city had the pleasure of welcoming a part of you to the festivities of this exhibition. In behalf of the Managers of the exhibition which you have had the pleasure of witnessing during the week, I welcome you all to an occasion so interesting to us, and I hope also interesting to you, for it is, ladies and gentlemen, to the Agricultural Society that we owe this occasion and the exhibitions of the week, for they have all been gotten up under the auspices of that Society and the Managers appointed by them, and by them alone. Therefore, gentlemen, I thank you on their account, for your attendance this week. In alluding to that Agricultural Society, gentlemen, although it is the representative of but a small county, it represents a pretty large and important agricultural interest,—one which we, locally, are very anxious to cherish and protect; and among those interests, I am bound to say, what I believe I am authorized to say in behalf of all the members of that Society, that there is none which they think more important than the encouragement of the race of animals whose exhibitions we have seen to-day and during the week. That Society, gentlemen, is but a part of the great agricultural interests of Massachusetts. The great agricultural interests of Massachusetts, gentlemen, are now placed, by the Legislature of the State, under the patronage of a Board of Agriculture, and to that Board of Agriculture we look, in the future, for encouragement in all our efforts for extending their beneficent exertions throughout the entire commonwealth. That Board is patronized by the Government of the State, and at the head of it is placed, *ex officio*, the Governor of the Commonwealth; and I would therefore give you, without taking up, at this late hour, any more of your time—

The Governor of the Commonwealth, and the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, of which he is the distinguished head. Loud applause.

GOV. BANKS replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Apart from the sentiment you have proposed and the response it has received, I should feel compelled to make my acknowledgments to you and the citizens of Springfield for the pleasure I have enjoyed in attending the exhibition of this year. Four or five years since, it was my good fortune to attend in this city, for a few hours only, the first exhibition of this character given in this country. I well remember the interest then felt by everybody in its success, and I am sure that no one who now recalls the enthusiasm of its throngs of visitors, could feel less than an earnest desire to share the satisfaction we have drawn from the larger and more generously appointed gathering this year. To an extent somewhat surprising, as it seems to me, the horse, in our part of the country at least, had been neglected in the collections of stock for our agricultural and stock exhibitions. It would seem as if, in just resentment, this fine animal—the supporter, companion and friend of every race of men, in every age of the world—excluded from competition with others at our annual Fairs, had suggested an exhibition of his own race, more unique, attractive, satisfactory, and certainly of no less public advantage than others. If we are indebted to his exclusion from one arena for the happy supremacy which at all our Fairs the show of horses has attained, we cannot much regret his earlier ill fortune. It is an ill wind that blows no one good.

Of all domestic animals the horse has the strongest claims to our sympathy and care. It may be said with truth, though it seems somewhat extravagant, that we could dispense with the locomotive, to which we are indebted for facility of railway travel, better than with the horse. He is not only the patient laborer, in every pursuit of industry, but he is an indispensable assistant in some of the most rational forms of exercise and enjoyment, and which contribute most successfully to the development of the physical powers of the human race.

There is no nation more distinguished for its vigorous physical development than that of England, and no people, not even the Arabs, have a stronger love for horses. The hunt, the steeple-chase, the race course, and the very general participation of men and women in the pleasures of the saddle, and the sports of the field, sustained for centuries, have unquestionably contributed more than any other cause to the strength of limb, vigor of body, the power of endurance, and the generous glow of health which characterize the English race. There are no people who would be more benefited, by an infusion of the same generous customs and qualities, than ourselves, and I know of no more certain method of obtaining such results than that which springs from the culture of the public taste and interest for the horse himself. No one can have been more delighted than I have been with the elegant display this year; but I confess I should very gladly have seen a more general identification of personal advantages with the improvement of the horse. The more general substitution of the saddle, which is identified among all lovers of the horse, with the greatest service, speed and pleasure to be derived from him, for that unsightly vehicle called a "skeleton sulky," would add much to the public interest and advantage of the occasion. It is not altogether for the horse that we are here, but that we may enlarge, as far as possible, benefits which we derive from being his owner and master.

There are patent objections, Sir, I am aware to horse-racing, and, perhaps, next to the immoralities usually connected with the turf is that of its cruelty to the fine animals that seek its honors. The racer must necessarily strain to the last point his powers of endurance and strength, and sometimes crown his career of ambition with the forfeiture of his life. But in this he differs not much from aspirants of the human family. There are innumerable instances in every walk of life of those who sacrifice themselves in their devotion to business. In the forum, in the cabinet, and on the field of battle, and in the pursuit of wealth, men strain beyond human power of endurance, both mind and body, and account it a glory to die in harness. The fate of men and animals in this respect is not greatly different. "Who would be eminent among able men," Lord BACON has wisely told us, "hath a hard task."

But we certainly ought to remember, that the test of speed in the horse involves every other test, and it is in the culture of this, the highest of all qualities, because it embraces all, that we acquire the knowledge necessary for the development of those points of character which are essential for service and pleasure. Great Britain has given more encouragement to racing than any other nation, and she has, as a result, the finest horses of the world for all purposes; the dray-horse, the roadster, the hunter, the racer, and the cavalry horse of England have no superiors in the world.

The superiority of English horses dates only from the importation of Arabian coursers, a century or two since. A single importation, the Godolphin Arab, has given to their thoroughbred horses that size which distinguish them from the best horses of every European nation. In this culture of horses they have learned every secret, except that of taming wild horses, which, as we have seen to-day, belongs exclusively to Americans. The size, the weight, the outline of beauty, the length and strength of limb are just what stock-fanciers desire them to be. Even the thickness of the skin, and the consistency and density of the bone, are regulated by the skill of the breeder. It is a well-known fact that an equal portion of bone taken from a thoroughbred is heavier and stronger than that of a coarsely-bred animal.

The perfect horse, therefore, grows up under the eye of the master as the statue walks out of the marble under the hand of the sculptor. The neat stock raiser brings his cattle to maturity ready for the market, at three years of age, saving one, two or three years feeding, and gives to the horse, as we have seen to-day in the stallion *Shamrock*, a lengthened lease of life, maintaining the vigor and fire of his youth at the age of thirty-three years. It would be well for the human race, if we had achieved as great success in the improvement of our own species as has been obtained by attention to the laws of development and life in the animal creation. The American people ought to be, and with proper regard to the laws of their existence, they might be the healthiest, wealthiest, worthiest, longest lived and handsomest people on the globe. But we must slightly change our habits, as to children and grown persons, before that result is reached.

Massachusetts has a large pecuniary interest in this subject. In 1855 there were more than 80,000 horses in the State, valued at more than $7,000,000. I refer to the fact because I noticed that in reference to this Fair the number had been much understated. A general attention, under wise direction, to the subject of improvement of horses, would not only increase their number, but greatly augment their value. We are very far from having exhausted our power for stock raising. There were nearly a million acres of land returned to the Valuation Committee of the State in 1850, not as unimprovable, but unimproved land. An area nearly as large as that used for tillage, mowing, meadows, or covered by roads and rivers, embracing, doubtless, some of the most fertile spots of the commonwealth, lies unproductive and idle. The success of the enterprise in which you are engaged will promote the landed interests as well as improve the stock, and make more prosperous and happy the people of the commonwealth. Certainly we must all wish you success.

Mr. BANKS closed by reciprocating the sentiment of the President's speech in the following toast:

Prosperity to the county of Hampden, to its agriculture, to all its industrial interests, and especially to the Fairs in which it has been the originating spirit and the wise director.

In response to a sentiment by the President, complimentary to the State of Connecticut, Governor BUCKINGHAM made a few remarks.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, being called on by Mr. ASHMUN, rose, and when the disturbance created by the general movement towards the platform of those who had been seated at the lower end of the apartment had ceased, he said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I believe one of the exploits of the distinguished person to whom my friend ASHMUN has alluded, is to make the animals that are submitted to him lie down and go to sleep. [Applause and laughter.] I hope, Sir, that my speaking, whatever other effect it may have, will not produce that. I am greatly indebted to my friend ASHMUN, to you, Sir, and to the company, for the kind manner in which they have been pleased to receive the announcement of my name on this occasion. That storm to which he alluded, which prevailed yesterday, prevented me from coming here as I intended to do, a day earlier, though the effect of the storm was to prevent the continuance of the exhibition, so that in that respect I lost nothing. I regret, however, that I have only had the gratification this day of witnessing the very interesting exhibition and exercises of the race-ground. I do not pretend, Sir, to be a *connoisseur* in those exercises, but a man need not be that, surely, to enjoy the spectacle which has this day been presented to us. If he has any taste for anything animate or inanimate, surely he could not have been disappointed to-day. [Applause.] Sir, that magnificent river, sparkling beneath the beams of a September sun; the remnant of the primitive forest, dating, perhaps, from the creation of the world, for the axe never fell upon it, the plough never passed through it; that gorgeous circle of hills, Mount Tom, standing like a giant sentinel upon the entrance to the scene; then, Sir, the animated spectacle, fifteen, twenty thousand of the sons and daughters of the land, from the immediate neighborhood, from more distant parts of the country, from our sister States, gathered together to exchange friendly congratulations, to enjoy together the delightful scene, to witness this most pleasing spectacle, all without disorder, without confusion, without a single instance of excess, so far as my observation has gone. Why, Sir, if in all this there is not something to gratify any man's taste, whatever he may be, I know not where on this fair earth he could go to be gratified. [Applause.] Sir, Judge MORRIS gave me, an hour or two ago, upon the course-ground, a piece of your local history, with which I was unacquainted. Do you know said he, what this beautiful meadow was originally called? Three-Corner Meadow, because it was granted, at the very dawn of the settlement of the country, to WILLIAM PYNCHON, JEHU BURR, and HENRY SMITH. I don't think it entered into the imagination of JEHU BURR that such a set of Jehus as we have witnessed here to-day would be his successors. [Great laughter and applause.] Mr. President, you surely would not call upon me for any practical suggestions on this occasion, though I do confess that, cherishing a sincere sympathy in the object and in the exercises of the day, I have always regarded the horse as the most beautiful of the subject race of animals. I have looked upon him as one of the most useful, the most intelligent, of these humbler partners of our lot, and, Sir, tracing the history of our race from the very commencement, I do believe that the horse is entitled to a far greater share of the credit as a partner in the concern than an unreflecting mind is willing to allow. Sir, deduct all that has been achieved directly or indirectly by the aid of the horse in the way of conveyance at home from place to place, distant journeyings before the power of steam was so wonderfully applied to the purposes of locomotion, the draught of heavy burdens, motive power connected with machinery, agriculture, war, in all countries, in all ages—deduct all that has been done directly or indirectly in all these respects, by the aid of the horse, and what a stupendous abatement you would make from the sum total of achievement and progress. [Applause.] Then, Sir, it is really startling to reflect on the degrees of sagacity, of memory, of generous emulation, of sensibility to kind treatment, which is possessed by these inferior animals, as in our pride of rational nature we regard them. I remember to have read not very long ago an authentic account of a charger, all fire and nerve, whom the sound of the trumpet stirred almost to madness, whose furious impatience to rush upon roaring batteries and bristling bayonets could hardly be restrained by the most daring rider, who would yet permit the child of two years old, who had strayed accidentally into the stable, to sport about his heels, and drag a little rattling cart, unmolested, between his legs. [Loud applause.]

Sir, it is perplexing, it is almost painful to consider what high degrees of intellectual and moral power are evinced by animals whom we profanely call brute beasts. I suppose it was a reflection on these noble qualities of the horse, intellectual and moral, that led the wittiest, the bitterest and, I am sorry to say, the filthiest of the satirists of our language—I mean Dean SWIFT—in that remarkable romance of his, the most fascinating as well as the most revolting of books, to represent the horse, under that unpronounceable name which he gives him, as the wiser, the more sagacious, the nobler animal, and to describe the human race under the disgusting character of the Yahoo, as an inferior order of beings. I don't know, Sir, but you will rather think it beneath the dignity of the occasion to allude to such a book as *Gulliver's Travels*, and yet it does contain, among many most instructive remarks, one of those passages into which the wisdom of ages is condensed in a single sentence, and which is more often quoted, at least part of it, at all agricultural and rural shows, than perhaps, any other in the whole compass of literature. "The man," says Gulliver, "who can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow on the spot where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and render a more essential service to the country than the whole race of politicians put together." [Laughter and applause.] When this is quoted at agricultural meetings by patriotic candidates for office, this last part of the sentence is generally omitted. [Renewed laughter.] The noble qualities of the horse seem, indeed, to have made an impression upon the most brutalized of our own species. I suppose it is this, if it were worth while to attempt to account for the freaks of a madman, which led the Emperor CALIGULA to erect a marble stable for his horse, *Incitatus*, to provide him with an ivory manger, with housings of imperial purple, a breast-plate studded with diamonds and pearls, and then to elevate him to the dignity of the Consulship. This seems, to be sure, a mere freak of madness, and yet I am inclined to think that at that time it was a better choice than could have been made out of the venal courtiers and factious prætorians of the imperial court; and I believe, Sir, had it been put to the vote throughout the Roman Empire, then co-extensive with the civilized world, they would have decided that they had a better Consul in the horse than in the Emperor. [Laughter and applause.] Sir, they had been too familiar with the rapacity of the tyrants who chased each other over the stage, dagger in hand, not to be pleased with the elevation of a ruler who took nothing but oats out of the public crib—[laughter]—a ruler, Sir, who, while the reins were with him, would at least have given them a *stable* administration. [Renewed laughter.]

I hope, Sir, with the Governor, that the general result of these exhibitions will be, that while they tend to improve the animal himself, they will also tend to enlarge our sympathies toward him, and thus, in the final result, to secure him better treatment; and there is too much room for improvement in this respect, Sir, in all parts of the country. I saw, but a few days ago, in the city of Boston, a brute in human form, perched upon the side of his wagon, holding his horse with a careless and loose rein—going at a smart trot all the while—allowing him to go down on his knees on a sharp corner of the slippery pavement. The noble animal made a convulsive and finally successful effort to recover himself; but he had hardly risen to his feet, when the driver leaped from his wagon and began, for what was his own fault, to apply the handle of his whip to the head and the inside of the legs of the noble beast, and could scarcely be restrained by the indignant remonstrances of the bystanders. I trust, Sir, that the beautiful performances of Mr. RAREY, to which my friend ASHMUN has alluded, may be the means of diffusing some useful ideas in this respect throughout the community. Whether there is yet some unexplained means of influence in the possession of this gentleman not shared by the rest of the community, I know not; but one thing, I think, Sir, is certain, that one great portion consists in gaining and keeping the affections of the animal by gentle and kind treatment. For this, if for no other reason, he deserves the greatest credit for what he has done in this respect, although I believe he is not the first who has succeeded by this same treatment in subduing the wildness, changing even the native instincts of what are commonly called the almost untamable animals. I often saw in the streets of London—and I believe the same thing may be seen at Barnum's Museum in New-York—what was called "The Happy Family,"—a collection of animals, in a large wire cage, most hostile in their nature—cats and rats, hawks and mice, owls and wrens, living together in these close quarters, in the utmost amity and friendship. I asked the showman what was the secret of the operation by which he brought about those astonishing results. He told me it was persevering kindness. He did not say, Sir, in what particular way that kindness was to be manifested. I believe part of it consisted in always keeping them supplied with plenty of the food they were fond of—but it was *persevering kindness*. My experience led me to think that the amicable relations thus established among the animals did not extend to outsiders; for I rather inadvertently put my finger through the bars of the cage, when a large rat sprang at it with such rapidity that I drew it back a great deal quicker than I put it in. [Laughter and applause.] I assure you that my bosom was overflowing with *kindness* toward every member of that "happy family," not excepting the rat; but after that demonstration on the part of the rat, I did not think it expedient to *persevere*. [Laughter.]

I have sometimes, Sir, been led to moralize upon that trivial spectacle, as of the success of the extraordinary experiments of the Messrs. RAREY, and to ask myself whether we may not derive from them a lesson which may be of advantage to us in our treatment of our fellow men. The best of books says—"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." Sir, may we not go to the fractious and ungovernable horse, whose nature has been changed by these gentlemen, and learn how to treat our fellow men? [Loud cheers.] Is the nature of man, Sir, this "lord of the creation,"—is the nature of man so much more obdurate than that of the wild zebra and untamed horse, that what changes their instinct, and makes them gentle and quiet, would be all lost upon us? I do not believe it. The Messrs RAREY tell us that it is not strong perfumes, it is not powerful drugs,—no, Sir, it is that ineffable charm, that never-to-be-described influence, of a soft touch, kind words, gentle treatment. This, *this*, Sir, is the true subduer,—this is the genuine oil of Rhodium that enables the softened brute to read a reproachful lesson to rational humanity. Persevering kindness, Sir—let us try it. Let us see whether it is not like those delicious sweetmeats that used to come from the tropics when I was a boy. You have seen them, Sir,—the pretty white paper cases, ornamented with fillagree, and all around was the inscription: "Good for sick people, but will not materially injure those who are well." [Laughter.] Sir, what if it should turn out that this kind, gentle treatment, which is good for cats and dogs, for zebras and horses, would have an equally salutary effect upon human beings? What if it should turn out that, good for horses, it would not materially injure fellow men and fellow Christians? [Applause.] Might we not, Sir, be more likely to agree with each other, and be happier when we disagree, if, instead of detraction and abuse of those who differ from us, we should approach them with the language of good will and kind feeling?

However this may be, Sir, if there is any one who doubts that the horse—the animal that most concerns us on this occasion—is susceptible of the kindest feelings of our nature, I think he would be convinced of his error by a most interesting anecdote of EDMUND BURKE. In the decline of Mr. BURKE's life, when he was living in retirement on his farm at Beaconsfield, the rumor went up to London that he had gone mad; and the fact that was stated in support of this rumor was that he went round his park kissing his cows and horses. A friend, a man of rank and influence, hearing this story, and deeming it of too much importance to be left uncorrected, hastened to Beaconsfield, and sought an interview with the view of ascertaining the truth of the rumor. Entering into conversation with him, Mr. BURKE read to him some chapters from his "Letters on the Regicide." His friend immediately saw, that though the earthly tenement was verging back to its native dust, the lamp of reason and genius shone with undiminished lustre. He was accordingly more than satisfied as to the object of his coming down, and in a private interview with Mrs. BURKE told her what he had come for, and received from her this pathetic explanation. Mr. BURKE's only child, a beloved son, had not long before died, leaving behind him a favorite horse, the companion of his excursions of business and pleasure, when both were young and vigorous. This favorite animal was of course turned out by Mr. BURKE, the father, into the park, with directions to all his servants that he should in every respect be treated as a privileged favorite. Mr. BURKE himself, of course, in his morning walks, would often stop to caress the favorite animal. On one occasion, as he was taking his morning walk through the park, he perceived the poor old animal at a distance, and noticed that he was recognized by him. The horse drew nearer and nearer to Mr. BURKE, stopped, eyed him with the most pleading look of recognition, which said, as plainly as words could have said: "I have lost him, too: and then the poor dumb beast deliberately laid his head upon Mr. BURKE's bosom! Struck by the singularity of the occurrence, struck by the recollection of his son, whom he had never ceased to mourn with a grief that would not be comforted, overwhelmed by the tenderness of the animal, exqressed in the mute eloquence of holy Nature's universal language, the illustrious statesman for a moment lost his self-possession, and, clasping his arms around the neck of his son's favorite animal, lifted up that voice, which had caused the arches of Westminster Hall to echo the noblest strains that ever sounded within them, and wept aloud! Sir, this was seen, this was heard by the passers by, and the enemies of BURKE, unappeased by his advancing years, by his failing health, by his domestic sorrows, made it the ground of a charge of insanity. BURKE is gone; but, Sir, so help me Heaven, if I were called upon to designate the event or the period in BURKE's life that would best sustain a charge of insanity, it would not be when, in a gush of the holiest and purest feeling that ever stirred the human heart, he wept aloud on the neck of a dead son's favorite horse. But, Sir, it should rather be when, at the meridian of his fame, when the orb of his imperial genius rode highest in the heavens, amid the scoffs of cringing courtiers, and the sneers of hireling patriots, he debased his glorious powers to the scramblings and squabblings of the day, and,

"Born for the universe, narrowed his mind.
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have only to renew my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have been pleased to receive me, and to express my best wishes for the continued success of your most useful and patriotic undertaking. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN of Springfield, rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: After listening with constant delight to the eloquent words of our own distinguished citizen, I know I speak the sentiment of all here, when I ask to hear from an eloquent son of a sister State,—the distinguished politician, editor and farmer of South Carolina—Mr. RICHARD YEADON. [Applause.]

Mr. YEADON rose to reply, amid renewed plaudits. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT, surrounded as I am, by this beaming and distinguished presence, blending womanly beauty and manly intelligence

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YEAR, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R.R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	21	16	——	37
Flour, bbls	9,575	4,271	1,436	15,282
Corn Meal, bbls	600	——	898	1,498
Rye Flour	100	——	——	100
Wheat, bushels	15,723	1,296	2,016	19,035
Corn, bushels	7,758	——	——	7,758
Oats, bushels	1,500	——	5,100	6,600
Provisions, pkgs	520	169	316	1,005
Whisky, bbls	245	527	21	793

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $6 for Pots and $8 50@$8 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,254 bbls.—including 800 bbls. Pots, and 454 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The demand has improved, and prices have been supported. Sales 1,660 bags Laguayra, part in bond, on private terms; 70 bags do., at 12¼ c.; 1,030 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11¾c., and 70 bags St. Domingo and Gonaives, at 9¾c.@10¾c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices tend downward. A few hundred bales were sold, to-day, at our revised quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	13½	13½	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13⅞	14	14

DYEWOODS—140 tons St. Domingo Logwood were sold at $13 75, cash, ℔ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no remarkable alteration for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair for desirable lots, which bring firmer prices. Rejected Flour is also in request within our range. Sales 12,750 bbls.

Common State, ℔ bbl	$3 50 @ 4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 95 @ 5 05
Standard Extra State	5 45 @ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 20
Fancy Ohio	5 25 @ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 65 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 85 @ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at uniform rates; sales 425 bbls., at $5 55@$6 50 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at old figures; sales 1,700 bbls., at $4 50@$5 40 for rejected brands; $5 45@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 40@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 20@$5 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $22@$23 50, cash, in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at firmer rates. Sales 27,500 bushels, including fair white Canada, at $1 25; fair red Western, at $1 18; prime Milwaukee Club at a price a trifle under $1 08; unsound do. do., at 83c.; Upper Lake Spring, at $1 01@$1 02½; fair ordinary to very good white Southern, at $1 30@$1 42; fair to very good red Southern, at $1 17@$1 23 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand and prices favor factors. Sales 42,500 bushels at 70c. for unsound; 73c.@74½c. for sound Mixed Western; 75c. for small lots of do. do., and 86c.@90c. for small lots of white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 7,500 bushels, at 76c.@78c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in light supply and is wanted at 74c.@83c. ℔ bushel. Oats are more sought after and are dearer. Western, 48¾c.@52c.; State, 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@45c.; and Southern, at 36c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 850 bales at 50c. ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request at $22 50c.@$23 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 67c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 32c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c. ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Sales reported to-day: a lot of Common Resin, afloat, at a price not ascertained; 650 bbls. do. do., delivered from yard, at $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs.; 1,370 bbls. of other kinds at $4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$6 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs.; also 375 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48½c.@49c., cash, ℔ gallon. Crude Turpentine and Tar remain as last noticed.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed at 75c.@76c., chiefly at 75c.; for Olive $1, and for Lard Oil, at 90c.@95c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and steady. About 700 bbls. have been taken, in lots, at $17 35@$17 40 for Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for clear; $16 75 for sour; $15@$15 25 for Prime, and $15 for Rumps, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, at 8¾c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and good request, at former quotations. Sales within a few days 235,000 lbs., including short, clear, salted sides at 9½c.@9¾c., and clear Smoked City, 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Lard in demand at uniform prices; 500 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for fair to prime old; and 11c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess.; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams are in light supply, and are wanted at very full prices. Butter is in demand, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last 65 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—250 bags Pimento were sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at strengthening prices; sales to-day 1,700 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@8¾c., chiefly at from 7½c.@8c.; also, 103 hhds. Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c.; and 950 boxes Havana on private terms; also, 180 hhds. Melado at 5c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at 10½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are rather more inquired for at very full and rising prices.

Total Exports of Teas from all Ports in China to United States for the year ending July 1.

	1856. Pounds.	1857. Pounds.	1858. Pounds.
Young Hyson	16,812,200	11,552,184	11,384,842
Hyson	920,798	1,238,379	821,776
Hyson Skin	1,094,246	330,091	475,827
Twankay	1,632,207	1,114,450	1,163,145
Gunpowder	2,122,723	1,622,244	2,264,094
Imperial	1,786,400	1,529,373	1,892,902
Total Green	24,358,574	17,386,721	18,002,586
Congou and Souchong	4,895,260	1,869,616	2,635,369
Powchong	289,809	94,400	35,362
Pekoe & O. Pekoe	337,180	29,600	529,980
Oolong and Ningyong	9,756,055	5,919,959	8,531,971
Total Black	15,277,304	7,913,575	11,732,682

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 24c., cash. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 160 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; 850 bbls. Flour, at 16d.; and 500 pkgs. Lard on private terms. For London, 600 bbls. Resin at 2s. 8d.; ℔ 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 5s.; 100 boxes Tobacco at 2s. 6d.; 25 tons seed at 20s.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For the Gold Regions on the Pacific Ocean, there was rather more freight offering, and rates were steady, including Measurement Goods, at 30c.@35c. for San Francisco; 27½c.@30c. for Sydney; and 25c.@27½c. for Melbourne, ℔ foot. The number of vessels advertised here for these ports comprises 11 for San Francisco, 3 for Sydney, and 4 for Melbourne. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: ship *Catherine*, 470 tons, from Singapore to New-York, $5,000, with $500 additional if she fill up at Penang; ship *Moonlight*, 820 tons, hence to San Francisco, supposed $17,000; ship *E. Norris*, 1,098 tons, to Melbourne, about $15,000; a ship from Quebec to London, Deals, 85s.; a brig to Constantine, 60,000 gallons Rum, &c., and back from Messina to New-York, on private terms; a schooner, 300 tons, from St. Jago to New-York, $2,900; a bark, 200 tons, from Matanzas to New-York, $2,000; a schooner, 140 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,150; a schooner, 150 tons, to Fijardo, Porto Rico, &c., and back, $1,250; a ship, 700 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a brig from Elizabethport to Key West, Coal, $2 50; one from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10; one, 200 tons, from Machias to Canary Islands and back to New-York, Lumber, out, $10, and Barilla home, $5 ℔ ton; one from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $6 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4 50; one, 240 tons, from Orange Mills, Florida, to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,800; a schooner, 390 tons hence to Havana, $3,000; one from St. John's River, Florida, to Jamaica, Lumber, $13; one hence to Miramichi, 45c. ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 140 tons, from Wilmington, N. C. to Rio Hache and back to New-York, $1,400; ship *Frank Flint*, 1,180 tons, to New-Orleans, a Hamburg ship from Baltimore to North of Europe, and a schooner, 200 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., on terms we did not learn.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1858.

HIDES—The inactivity noticed in my last report continues, and sales, which are to a limited extent, are for the immediate want of the tanners. The trade will not purchase in any quantity in advance of their wants unless at a concession which importers are at present unwilling to make. The extremely large sales during the last two weeks in August gave most of the tanners a few weeks' supply, and have, in a measure, produced the dullness now manifest. Green Salted Hides of all descriptions are languid, and prices are scarcely maintained. Upper Leather stock is in limited demand, and prices tending downward. For East India stock there is a moderate inquiry, and several parcels Cow and Buffalo have changed hands at about my quotations. Receipts this week, both from Europe and direct, have been large, amounting to 49,012 Hides, of which 40,099 were from foreign ports, as follows: 12,956 Orinoco, ex *Industrie*; 7,483 Maracaibo, ex *Teresa*; 6,075 from Antwerp, ex *Hartstein*; 2,207 Minos, ex *F. Deming*; 5,128 Zanzibars; 400 Bogota, from Hamburg, ex *Neckar*; 3,589 Porto Cabello, ex *Bohio*; 782 Port-au-Platte, ex *Emma*; 239 St. Johns, ex *Juniata*; 445 Para, ex *Lauretta*; 795 Central American, from Hamburg, and 8,920 coastwise. Import this month, up to date, has been 88,283 foreign, and 31,800 coastwise. Total, 100,083. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 75,950, (same time last year, 208,400—year before, 21,800.) Also, 3,747 Salted, and 887 Dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore, and 530 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips. The stock of Ox and Cow comprises: 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 28,500 Dry Orinoco, 1,200 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 6,100 Dry Hides from Antwerp, 450 Dry Salted Maranham and Para, 2,200 Dry Minos, 4,200 Dry Port-au-Platte and St. Domingo, 7,900 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 4,000 Dry Chagres, 1,600 Dry Vera Cruz, 800 Dry San Juan, 1,600 Dry and Dry Salted California, 800 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c., 2,000 Salted California, 800 Salted Western and Southern, 400 Salted Australian, 5,000 East Coast Africans, 200 Bales Singapore Buffaloes, 530 Bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, 3,747 Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 887 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse, 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips.

SKINS—The market continues quiet, with a fair stock. Prices are unchanged. Sales 5,000 lbs. San Juan Deer and 2,000 lbs. Chagres on private terms.

LEATHER—Sales have been to a fair extent at last week's rates, which on prime qualities remain unchanged, while inferior parcels are offering at a decline. There is little animation in the market, and buyers operate but sparingly, in hope of buying lower by waiting a few weeks. The receipts are quite liberal, this being the season when most of our tanners expect their Leather ready for market, to make room for their Fall purchases of Hides. The stock is accumulating, now amounting to 170,000 Sides, which gives buyers a good assortment to select from. OAK TANNED—There is a fair demand for prime qualities, while inferior is neglected. Upper in Rough is in small supply, with a limited demand. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., ℔ lb., on 6 months' credit.

Tribute to the Memory of Capt. Herndon.

The testimonial of honor, ordered by the Legislature of Virginia, as a tribute to the memory of the late Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, United States Navy, who was lost in the steamer *Central America*, when she foundered at sea, has been prepared for presentation to his widow. The Richmond *Enquirer* describes it:

"The Herndon medal is of pure gold, about two inches in diameter. On one side is depicted in bold relief the scene of the tempest, the life-boat crowded with passengers and struggling with the waves, the steamer half dismantled, and the heroic commander standing resolutely on an elevated part of the wreck. The necessarily small scale of the picture does not admit of any strict accuracy in the depiction of the human figures, but, like the beautiful symbolic engravings from the antique, it is sufficiently distinct to relate in an unmistakeable form the now well-known story of the Christian hero's self-sacrificing devotion. Around this device are inscribed the following words: 'Devotion to duty, Christian conduct and genuine heroism respected and revered.'

The reverse of the medal bears the following inscription, surrounded by a delicate olive wreath, wrought with exquisite finish and minuteness: 'Presented to the widow of Captain WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, United States Navy, by Virginia, as a testimonial of respect for her virtuous son, a noble and gallant officer, 1858.'"

THE GRAVE OF FRANKLIN.—We are glad to learn that the vestry of Christ Church are taking measures towards opening to the public a view of the tomb of FRANKLIN. They have resolved to remove that portion of the brick wall which bounds the graveyard of Christ Church northward, and to substitute an iron railing. This will afford the passer-by an opportunity of seeing the spot where FRANKLIN reposes. Strangers in Philadelphia, who have a desire to visit the grave of FRANKLIN, have often experienced difficulty in finding it. They were told that FRANKLIN was interred in Christ Church ground; and so they wandered around the old church building on Second-street, looking for the grave in vain. The larger graveyard of Christ Church does not adjoin the church building. A few vaults and graves are to be seen about the church, which may confirm a stranger in the opinion that that is the spot he seeks. But the cemetery is situated at the southeast corner of Arch and Fifth streets. There FRANKLIN and his wife were buried. Their remains are placed in a vault covered with a simple marble tablet, and bearing no other inscription than the names of BENJAMIN and DEBORAH FRANKLIN.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Colonel John G. Barr, a prominent citizen of Alabama, died at Tuscaloosa a few days since. He was recently appointed United States Consul to Melbourne, Australia, and was on his way to enter upon his duties, when he died on board of the steamer *Emeu* from the effects of a stroke of the sun.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Directress
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.....Musical Director
Mr. J. G. BURNETT.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 8.

The management, deeming a successfon of those standard Comedies so brilliantly inaugurated by the "School for Scandal," a necessary requirement of the age, will next produce Bourcicault's celebrated Comedy, in five acts, of

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
Which will be put upon the stage with
NEW SCENERY, CORRECT COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, PROPERTIES, &c.,
And, without any exception whatever in the annals of the stage, the
MOST UNDENIABLY GREAT CAST
Which has ever had the honor of appearing before a Metropolitan audience in
ONE OF THE FINEST MODERN COMEDIES

The age has yet produced. The cast will embrace the names of

Mr. Blake in his world renowned character			Jesse Rural
Mr. Couldock in the beautiful part of			Tom Coke
Mr. Jefferson	as		Bob
Mr. Burnett	as		Col. Rocket
Mr. Sothern	as		Littleton Coke
Mr. Varrey	as		Earl Pompion
Mr. Marden	as		Lord Roebuck
Mrs. W. R. Blake	as		Countess Pompion
Miss Germon	as		Miss Rockett
Miss Laura Keene	as		Lady Alice

In which character she stands preëminent, this being acknowledged by Press and Public, as one of her greatest histrionic efforts.

Every small part in the hands of reliable Artists, and the piece throughout cast to the entire strength of THE STOCK STAR COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1858,
Will be presented Bourcicault's fine Comedy, in 5 acts, of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Earl of Pompion	Mr. Varrey
Lord Roebuck	Mr. Marden
Col. Rocket	Mr. Burnett
Littleton Coke	Mr. Sothern
Tom Coke	Mr. Couldock
Jesse Rural	Mr. W. R. Blake
Bob	Mr. Jefferson
Stripe	Mr. McDouall
Russell	Mr. Brown
Butler	Mr. Evens
Countess Pompion	Mrs. W. R. Blake
Lady Alice	Miss Laura Keene
Miss Rockett	Miss Germon

The Scenery will comprise a splendid,
SUITE OF DRAWING ROOMS IN LADY POMPION'S HOUSE,
LADY POMPION'S BOUDOIR.
A MAGNIFICENT GARDEN, &c., &c.,
By Messrs. Thorne and Almy.
MLLE. LOUISE LAMOUREUX
Will, after the Comedy, execute her celebrated Pas Seul,
LA CACHUCA.

The box sheet open three days in advance. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

ADMISSION:

Balcony Chairs, Dress Circle and Parquette	50 cents		
Orchestra Chairs	75 cents		
Family Circle	25 cents	Private Boxes	$5 and $6

Box Office open from 8 in the morning throughout the day. Tickets can also be procured at the Theatrical Depôt, (Hall & Son,) No. 239 Broadway.

Children in arms not admitted. This regulation will be rigidly enforced.

Prompter.....Mr. R. Carpenter
Treasurer.....Mr. C. Young

NIBLOS GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the overflowing houses which attended the fifty-ninth and sixtieth representations of "Jessie Brown, or The Relief of Lucknow," the Management is induced to postpone the production of "The Life of an Actress" until Wednesday next, to afford the public two more representations of the great Indian drama, the popularity of which seems to be inexhaustible.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will appear as the Scotch heroine of Lucknow,
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of the drama, as the Nena Sahib,

Mr. Pauncefort	as	Randal McGregor
Miss Ada Clifton	as	Amy
Mr. A. H. Davenport	as	Geordie
Mr. Whiting	as	The Dominie
Mr. Sloane	as	Cassidy
Mr. Grosvenor	as	Achmet

MONDAY, Sept. 20,
is the last time but one of
JESSIE BROWN;
or,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
On Tuesday—Last time, JESSIE BROWN.
On Wednesday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Thursday—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
On Friday—THE PHANTOM.
On Saturday—THE PHANTOM.
On Monday will be produced the great new drama,
PAUVRETTE.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
Reëngagement of the celebrated
ZAVISTOWSKI'S
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
for six nights.
The prodigy infant ALICE,
and her sister la petite EMELINE,
Also, on the same night,
Mlle. CHRISTINE,
the graceful and much admired danseuse: assisted by
Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.
MONDAY, Sept. 20,
LA FETE DANSANTE.
WARRIORS OF THE HAREM.
Nirene, an Arabian Princess.....Infant Alice
TWO LOVERS.
To conclude with the beautiful ballet of
SAILORS ASHORE.

Private boxes, $4; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Second week of Mr. J. B. ROBERTS' engagement, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1858, in Shakespeare's tragedy of
KING LEAR.

King Lear			Mr. J. B. Roberts
Kent	Mr. Mark Smith	Edgar	Mr. Canoll
Gloster	Mr. Moore	Albany	Mr. H. Bland
Edmund	Mr. Briggs	Fool	Mrs. Mark Smith
Genevil			Mrs. H. Bland
Regan	Mrs. A. Parker	Cordelia	Miss Miller

TEDDY THE TILER.
Teddy.....Mr. Seymour
Dramatic nights—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Operatic nights—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Tuesday—IL TROVATORE.

Leonora	Madame Gazzaniga
Azucena	Madame Strakosch
Maurico	Signor Brignoli
Count di Luna	Signor Amodio
Fernando	Signor Nicola Barili

(See special advertisement.)
On Wednesday—J. B. Roberts will appear as Richelieu.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1858,
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville,")
Will have the honor of appearing for the first time in America in an original entertainment, entitled
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS.
Full particulars in programmes.
Tickets 50 cents each—to be had at the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER
and SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANI,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.
For the last time this season, Donizetti's popular tragic Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
The principal characters will be sustained by
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,
SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANI,
SIGNOR GASSIER, and
SIGNOR GASPARONI.
Conductors.....{ MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid for extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the office of the Academy, at Breusing's and Hall's Music Stores, and Sibel's, No. 20 Wall-st., from 9 till 5 o'clock.

GREAT REVIVAL
of Rossini's chef d'œuvre,
WILLIAM TELL,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20,
The entertainments will commence with the thrilling Welsh Drama, entitled, the
HARVEST QUEEN; OR, ROCK OF DEATH.
To be followed by the Drama entitled the
ICE WITCH; OR, THE FROZEN HAND.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of the
LIMERICK BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1858,
The performance will commence with
GLENDOWER.
To be succeeded by the new Drama of
JESSIE BROWN.
Concluding with MAGIC BARREL.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
THE MOST SINGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE
ON MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20,
A GRAND LANTERN FETE
will be given
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
When the entire spacious area of the grounds will be brilliantly lighted.
ALL THE TREES WILL BE ILLUMINATED.
THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL LANTERNS
and
HUNDREDS OF PYROTECHNIC TORCHES
will be brought into requisition in rendering this
THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
The citizens of New-York have never yet beheld so
GORGEOUS AND WONDERFUL A SCENE
as will be presented on this occasion.
A GRAND CONCERT AND SUPERB FIREWORKS will be added to the extraordinary attractions of the evening.
Admittance, as on ordinary occasions, 25 cents.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
Also, eight Pictures of
INTEMPERANCE.
The public are respectfully informed that the
NEW PANORAMA WILL OPEN
ON
SEPT. 20, 1858.
In illustrating the New Testament, the proprietors had the desire and aim to represent that sublime work in a manner totally unprecedented; and, with that object, he begs to present the names of the following most distinguished scenic artists in the world, viz.: Messrs. HAWTHORN, ALFRED FREDRICKS, MINARD LEWIS, H. ISHERWOOD, Signor PRIMO, and Mons. RIVIERE, as a guarantee of its excellence and grandeur.
This noble work, after a careful preparation of eight months, and at a cost of many thousand dollars, will be represented with a descriptive Lecture by Dr. YOUNG, the celebrated lecturer on the History of the World, and many other well-known subjects.
Each section will be preceded by appropriate music.
Admission, 25 cents.
Children under 12, 13 cents.
Doors open at 7; Panorama moves at 7½.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Doors open at 2, to commence at 3.
F. KEENTZ & DEVERNA, Proprietors.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The superb annual display of American skill and industry will open
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 21, at 6 o'clock P. M.
The Opening Address will be delivered in the Palace, by the
Hon. HENRY MEIGS, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND
Will give their
FIRST GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Immediately after the delivery of the Address.
Admission.....25 cents.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
J. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
Exhibitors are requested to bring in their articles without delay, as no articles will be received for competition after Sept. 22. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.

THE DRUM CORPS OF THE 71ST REGIMENT,
By permission of Col. Vosburgh,
Will render their valuable assistance in giving effect to
THE DRUM POLKA, &c.,
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TO-MORROW NIGHT, Sept. 21.

THE GREAT NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THE GRAND LANTERN FETE
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 20.
Admittance, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give a Course of eight Illustrated Lectures on Geology, in the Union Hall, Cooper Institute.
First Lecture on Geology, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.
Subject—*The Igneous Condition of the Interior of the Earth, with Proofs that the Earth is a Molten Mass of Rock, with a very thin Crust cooled on the Outside. Causes of Volcanoes, Earthquakes, and the Elevation of Continents and Islands.* To be illustrated by a series of large and splendid Paintings of Volcanoes.
Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at Hall & Sons, D. Appleton & Co.'s, and at the office of the Cooper Institute. Also at the Box Office.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND CHANGE IN THE VIEWS.—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3; THIS EVENING, at 7¾, BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF ST. HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING-ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now in beautiful condition, and to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

MINSTREL HALL—NO. 444 BROADWAY.—THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The following novelties will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK: Unsworth's New Quartette, entitled "Sow kins a Polthogue;" Matt Peel's Great Bone Solo; The Siamese Twins; National Guard Dance; "The Rival Lovers;" &c., &c. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE members of this Society are hereby notified that the regular rehearsals will be held EVERY MONDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" is now in rehearsal. The punctual attendance of every member is earnestly requested. By order,
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

MR. R. GOLDBECK BEGS TO INFORM the public that he will shortly give a series of Concerts, in which he will produce his "Symphony," a "Second Trio," his "Scherzo Eroico," for piano and violin, and several other new compositions. N. B.—Mr. GOLDBECK'S pupils are informed that his address is No. 140 9th-st.

A SOCIAL LECTURE ON LANDSCAPE ART, accompanied by the execution of a finely finished picture, in presence of the audience, illustrative of the principles explained, will be given by S. Wood, Jr., at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21. Tickets 50 cents, at the door. Open at 7; lecture 7½.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

LECTURES ON MESMERISM—BY DR. J. BOVEE DODD, at Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., corner Morton, EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. Go and see him operate on persons in all parts of the house. Admittance 15 cents; gentleman and lady 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition by this Society, of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, will take place at the Athenæum, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on the 23d and 24th. Open each evening. A band of music as usual. Admittance 25 cents.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND SINGULAR Scene, and by far the most brilliant ever witnessed in this City, may be seen at the Palace Gardens TO-NIGHT, Sept. 20. Admittance 25 cents.

MR. APTOMMAS, THE CELEBRATED HARPist, has returned from his European visit in order to resume his professional engagements. Applications to be made at No. 40 7th-st.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 669 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER AND BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 53 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS,
AND
PARIS MILLINERY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Will open, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., the MOST ELEGANT and EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above goods EVER EXHIBITED in New-York, among which will be found:

SHAWLS, in new and beautiful designs.

VELVET, BEAVER, and OTHER CLOAKS,
Unequaled in style and richness.

PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS and MILLINERY,
In great variety, and of the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION.

AUTUMN MILLINERY, CLOAKS, &c.
Regular Semi-annual Display of
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 23D,
being the day usually fixed upon for the exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
the subscriber is well prepared to exhibit the Leading and Latest Styles in
BONNETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS, and
ALL KINDS OF MILLINERY.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RAGLANS,
WRAPPERS, &c.
In all kinds of material.
Together with a well-selected stock of
FURS OF ALL KINDS,
which he will take pleasure in showing to his numerous customers and the public generally,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23,
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Vienna and Paris Broché long and square Shawls,
Plaid Bordered Wool Shawls, Plush Shawls, Printed and Plain Cashmere and Wool Shawls,
FASHIONABLE PARIS STELLA SHAWLS,
and every other variety of Shawls for Fall and Winter wear,
AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Large assortment FOR FALL, just received at
LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BURTON'S THEATRE—KING LEAR—TEDDY THE TILER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—LA CACHUCA.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, AND MLLE. CHRISTINE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—HARVEST QUEEN—ICE WITCH—LIMERICK BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE—GLENDOWER—JESSIE BROWN—MAGIC BARREL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Tuesday afternoon, to go by Railroad at 2, to go by steamboat at 4 o'clock.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, Sept. 20, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Pacific mail steamship *Star of the West* and the U. S. mail steamer *Philadelphia* will both leave to-day, at 2 o'clock, with the United States mails and passengers for California. The *Philadelphia* transfers her passengers at Key West, on board the fine steamer *Granada*, without landing, and they arrive at Aspinwall at the same time and cross the Isthmus with the passengers per *Star of the West*. Among the passengers by the latter steamer are General HARNEY, ordered to the command of the Army in Oregon, and Father DE SMET, a Catholic missionary, who has long experience with the Indians of the Northwest. He goes out as Chaplain to the Army.

The Canadian Screw-steamship Company's new steamer, the *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., with four days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Quebec.

Our Utah correspondence to the 21st of August has reached us, and will be found interesting. A new line of policy seems to have been adopted by the Mormon Priesthood in their relations with the people. They have come to the conclusion that too great an intimacy has a tendency to lessen their influence, and, therefore, have resolved to keep themselves aloof for a season, and to stop preaching the word as it is in the Book of Mormon. The Indian tribes in the Valley and its vicinity have been giving some trouble, which is believed to be the result of Mormon intrigue. The officers of the United States Courts in the Territory find some difficulty in properly performing their duties, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in their way by the Mormons.

Two of the vessels forming the fleet destined for Paraguay—the *Fulton* and the *Water-Witch*—are now ready for sea, at Washington, and will sail very soon for the rendezvous at Buenos Ayres. Both vessels will carry guns of very heavy calibre, including pivot shell-guns of nine and eleven-inch bore, besides howitzers and the most effective descriptions of small arms.

The Government has been officially notified by Minister REED of the conclusion and signing of the treaty with China.

Governor DENVER, of Kansas, refuses to call an extra session of the Legislature of the Territory, and, in his letter conveying that intimation, takes occasion to inflict a scathing rebuke upon the members of that body for their past conduct, accusing them of violation of their pledges and a disregard for the best interests of the Territory.

A bridge over the Platte River, in Missouri, which is crossed by the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, was set on fire below, on the morning of the 13th inst., and burned so that when a train reached it the weight crushed it in, and the whole train was precipitated into the river. Two persons were killed, the engineer and the firemen were badly injured, and several others were slightly hurt.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory publish a denial of the charges brought against them of gambling the letters written by Dr. GOULD. The statement is signed by THOMAS W. OLCOTT and all his colleagues in the Board.

The descendants of ROBERT CUSHMAN met at Plymouth, Mass., on Thursday, to dedicate a monument to him. None but members of the Cushman family took part in the ceremonies. Ex-Lieut. Gov. CUSHMAN presided at a dinner given at the close at the Samoset House.

Last Friday was the 228th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, and the event was made the occasion of an informal celebration in the city.

An extraordinary murder has been discovered at Lockport, in this State. A physician, named CRESWELL, is under arrest, charged with poisoning a patient named PHILIP HAWKINS. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict against the Doctor.

In Quarantine no new cases were received, but the stewardess of the steamer *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from Charleston, lying at Upper Quarantine, was taken sick of yellow fever, and died on Saturday night. Her remains were brought on shore for interment. This is the second fatal case from on board this steamer. The near approach of frost gives confidence that the ravages of the disease will soon be stayed, both inside and outside of the inclosure.

The encampment of the Eighth Regiment continues to attract visitors in large numbers. The SIBLEY tents are now all erected, the cook-house and dining-room inclosed, and everything moves on with perfect regularity. The troops are all in good health. WILLIAM WILSON, Company G, who left the camp on account of illness, has returned to duty. Colonel LYON has had occasion to write a letter to the agent of the Ferry Company, upon the subject of the passage of the troops upon the boats to and from the Island, in which he cites the law which entitles the soldiers in uniform to a free pass, while he asserts that the right has not yet been exercised.

The meeting to come off at Richmond to-day has been the topic of general remark at Tompkinsville, Stapleton and other places on the Island. Judging from indications, the gathering will be a large one, and the object of it, though not distinctly announced, will be to embody a strong expression of the opinions of the Islanders upon the burning of the Hospital buildings, and of the presence of the military.

EDWARD S. LATHAM, of the town of Seneca Falls, State of New-York, appeared before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, and made a lengthy affidavit, in which charges of perjury were preferred against CALEB S. WOODHULL, WALTER BRYANT, STEPHEN M. ALLEN and DANIEL D. BADGER, the President, and a majority of the Trustees of "The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company," for having sworn to as true a certificate to the effect that the capital stock of the said Company fixed by their certificate of incorporation at $500,000, had been all paid in in cash on the 26th of April, 1853, when, in fact, at the time of the making of and swearing to such certificate, neither the said $500,000 nor any part thereof had been actually paid in in money to the Treasurer of said Company. The case being outlawed, no warrant could be issued for the arrest of any of the accused except Mr. ALLEN, who has meantime resided in another State. ALLEN was, therefore, arrested and held in the sum of $3,000. He denounces the entire charge as the fruits of a conspiracy to ruin him, and expresses his entire ability to prove his innocence, when the case shall undergo a full examination. A further hearing will be had in the case to-day, until when Mr. ALLEN was placed in custody of an officer.

There was a destructive fire on Saturday evening in the Eighth Ward. Three six-story buildings in Renwick-street, used by Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE as a cabinet manufactory, were entirely consumed, together with their contents. Over a hundred workmen lost their tools, and are thrown out of work in consequence of the fire. Nearly a dozen dwellings in the vicinity were more or less injured. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

The general markets, on Saturday, closed tamely and languidly for Cotton. The leading kinds of Breadstuffs were in good request, at strengthening prices, as were also sugars. Coffee was more sought after. No important changes occurred in provisions, Naval stores, oils or rice. Freights were quoted firmer, with 837 vessels of all classes in port.

Opening of the Schools.

The programme of educational apparatus in this City, as presented in our advertising columns during the past fortnight, is one of the phenomena of the day. Over a hundred and twenty "Institutes," "Academies," "Schools," "Collegiate Institutes," "Collegiate Academies," "Collegiate Schools," "Seminaries," "Select" what-nots, "Polytechnic Colleges," *et id omne genus*, hang out their more or less inviting signs, with the proffer to supply our civilian sons and daughters with a *quantum suff.* of knowledge to pilot them through life. In addition to these private establishments should be mentioned the four hundred Public Schools, which, in this City and Brooklyn, last week opened their doors to over 80,000 boys and girls—an estimate that may give some conception of what an intellectual battery centres here, and what an immense power for good or evil our Schools must exercise. It seems as though New York were destined to become the great educational, as well as the great commercial, centre of the New World. This law in social physics, attracting Education to great cities—the brain of the State—is a not inauspicious modern movement. For the indirect education is as powerful as the direct, and perhaps more so; and it cannot but be that the rushing vitality of the great modern City will perforate the educational system—still so full of the old leaven—and bring new realizations of mental culture, freer, broader and more modern. It is no wonder, then, that from farthest south and west, and the "islands of the sea," flocks of youths of both sexes are sent to enjoy the educational advantages of New-York.

And hereby hangs an embarrassment. For the very copiousness of "means," makes the choice of a school always a delicate and often a dangerous responsibility.

A division that separates sub-collegiate educational establishments into two great categories is that of Public and Private Schools. These two classes of institutions have been supposed to conflict. They do not. Each has its distinct orbit. Indeed, facts show that just in proportion as the Public School system has acquired a clearly-defined and conscious destiny, the need of what are called Private Schools becomes the more pressing. The Common School system is the creation of the democratic spirit of America. Its aim is to provide a limited elementary instruction, sufficient for the practical and mechanical uses of every-day life. There its function stops. It leaves no vista ahead; it is not destined as part of a scheme of instruction that shall develop the intellect, make it susceptible of a higher impulse, and be the transition to wider fields of education. Besides, it turns out that notwithstanding the million-and-a-half of dollars annually absorbed by the Common School system of our City, ten thousand children in vain applied week before last for admittance. Thus, not interest alone, but duty, would seem to suggest that all who can, should seek instruction for their children in some of the many able Private Schools, leaving the advantages of the Public Schools to those whose necessities make such a mode of education imperative.

It is melancholy that while so much theoretical attention has been bestowed on the education of the human mind, especially in our own times, when Pedagogics has become a positive science, so little effort should be made to embody the laws thus deduced to the actual work of mental development. The "course of study" is in general a mediæval muddle. The most antiquated absurdities hold their sway, and were it not for that marvelous versatility of the human mind that can turn even cobwebs to account, the national intellect could not but be fatally vitiated. We doubt if there be a Public School in New-York or Brooklyn in which the English language is taught after the great, broad, new principle which the modern philosophy of speech has elaborated. The old quiddities of grammars and glosses still hold, and that which comes closest to us—which is the life of our human world—language—is the object of the most pitiable blundering. The culpability of the school on this score is immense, and this is not the only score. An air of sleepiness besets the whole system, it needs to be vitalized—needs an infusion of fresh and healthy spirit. This applies not merely to what the studies themselves shall be, but to the mode of tuition—they should be taught as present and living realities. Sadly, too, does our Public School system want a department of Industrial or Practical Economy, for boys and girls respectively. In the absence of the possibility of any extended scientific instruction we regard this as indispensable. We have already insisted on the knowledge of cookery and its chemistry, household economy, &c., to girls; a general acquaintance of the main principles of commercial and industrial life should also be brought home to every boy. It is pitiful, too, that while a long and painful apprenticeship is required for the making of a carpenter or an engineer, the theory of education should be so vicious that any dilapidated individual is free to undertake precisely this most delicate and most complicated of tasks.

Another prevalent error of our Public School system is the mania that possesses it for a certain mechanical "discipline." That system is indispensable to every institution is apparent; but it is the blind pursuit of it for its own sake, instead of in its connections with the whole scheme of mental training, that makes it absurd. The inevitable tendency of this Procrustean system is to check or crush out all individuality. A specious show takes the place of the glow and aroma of organic growth. System is good just in proportion as it springs from inherences within itself. The laws of education are found in the constitution of the human mind—not to be imposed upon from without in the blind pursuit of abstract formulas. This mechanical spell, so fatal to any free spiritual development, is probably necessitated by the large number of pupils under the care of a single teacher, the average being from fifty to one hundred, whereas in our excellent private schools the proportion is from ten to twenty.

Terrible as the experience of New-York has been in Public School mismanagement and venality, the experience of Boston would seem fully to match it. Frightful developments of gigantic jobbery and jugglery have recently come to light, and many of the papers go so far as to say that "it would be cheaper to have private schools, over which parents might have control, than to keep up the Public System for the benefit of parties to jobs."

A radical vice in our American Educational scheme is the lack of an interconnected and ascending chain of general instruction, embracing the entire programme of education up to the University. Each grade of educational establishment is planned with sole reference to itself, and no reference to its connection with what precedes and what follows it. The consequence is that there is no possibility of advancing on a well-defined ascending course; but much time and toil are wasted in unsystematized effort. Our Public Schools stop with themselves, instead of being but the portals to new reaches of effort and attainment.

To be sure, our Private Schools come in here to supply the needed step, and it is here for the present that parents will have to look for the initiation of a course of instruction that embraces something like a complete education. Fortunately our Private Schools are numerous and excellent, and though we have to complain that even in the most advanced much that is antiquated or absurd still adheres, yet vast improvements are constantly going on. Constantly the classical studies become but accessory or ornamental, and the whole range of modern civilization, with its languages, history, literature, exact and natural sciences, becomes the broad basis of mental development. Happily, the function of the educator stands high in this country. Happily, education itself stands high; and, just in proportion as the great truth that all advance is an intellectual advance becomes manifest, will the appreciation of this mighty engine rise. Education is the rock strata on which the soil, with its manifold fruits and flowers must rest.

A Threatened Revolution.

To that excellently got up and leisurely man of business who now strolls down Broadway to his counting-room, just before noon, the Ocean Telegraph, we are sorry to say, brings disagreeable tidings. It requires him to enter upon an instant and radical change of habits. His day must begin sooner, and end later. He must breakfast with the mechanic, and dine by candle-light. His toilette must be dispatched with hours less of dandified nicety. Instead of waiting the slow motions of John, to get up the brougham, or of enjoying easy and healthful exercise in his gentlemanly promenade toward Wall-street, he must snatch his hat and gloves, and take passage in the earliest stage with downward tendencies. And in that darksome den of his he must linger, until the shadows are long, and the day weary; for business hours are no longer what they were. The Telegraph has played the mischief with them. Three weeks of active working of the line and the subject will make itself understood. The five hours a day will be expanded into a pestilent twelve or fifteen.

Let us consider. The difference in time between London and New-York is a trifle over five hours. When, therefore, the "business hours" of our indolent friend begin on Wall-street, at 11 o'clock, let us say, the London correspondent with whom it is essential he should transact business by telegraph, has gone home to dinner at St. John's Wood, or Brompton, or at his snug quarters about Regent's Park. His business day is over at the moment the day of the other has begun. His dispatch is, of course, too late for efficacy that day. The stock he orders sold remain unsold, the goods he orders bought remain in the warehouse, the one to fall, and the other, perhaps, to rise in price before the ensuing morning. In the meantime, the mercantile rival of our friend, more on the alert, and acting upon the same news which prompted his somewhat tardier neighbor, has reached his office three hours earlier, and, sending off his telegram, may comfort himself with the confidence that his order has been received and executed beyond the seas that very day. In other words, to take advantage of the commercial advices furnished by the morning Press, the man who has transactions with Europe must be at his post and employing the telegraph very early in the morning, if he hopes to have his business done the same day, or if he do not wish to be anticipated and have his market spoiled by a host of others more wakeful and enterprising. Again, he will have to recollect that as his business day begins five hours later than it does at London, so it ends, but that owing to the delays of telegraphy, he will do ill to leave until the likelihood of receiving advices is exhausted. On the other hand, he may be only an intermediate in correspondence between New-Orleans, and presently between San Francisco and Europe; and, to allow for business hours there, beginning several hours later, he will have to remain at his desk until nightfall. Considerations of the same character will affect the European correspondent. He will have private intimations of the advisability of purchasing at once and largely cotton, or breadstuffs, or provisions, in the New-York market. Yet, if a Londoner, he will have to remember that at the hour he reaches the City, say at 10 A. M., his New-York agent is in bed at 5 A. M., and that a telegram will probably not reach him, if sent, for hours. On the other hand, he will be annoyed with the possibility of some other, with the same information, having a more diligent correspondent, who shall have his telegraphic advices in time to buy and run up the market before his sluggish rival takes the field. Then, also, to receive his American dispatch, he will have to linger long after dark, uncertain but that some word may come, on the reception and answer to which his fortune may depend. In short, for all practical purposes, that department of trade which depends upon trans-Atlantic correspondence, will have to determine its business hours by the simple formula—Add to the present business day the difference in time between New-York and a given point in Europe, *plus* the time consumed in transmitting a message, the sum will be the period of active counting-house duty.

Evidently, as the telegraphic system grows, the embarrassment will grow with it. When London, New-York, San Francisco, Hong Kong, are all united in electric intercourse, some convention will have to be arranged to determine the difficulty. Without such agreement, it is evident that the commercial advantages of telegraphing will be far less than have been precalculated; and, yet the only remedy would seem to be the selection of certain hours, irrespective of sunlight and the clock, during which all the world should consent to attend to business. The reform would, of course, involve awkward changes. The hour of High 'Change at San Francisco might be transferred from noon to midnight; and, *mirabile dictu*, the Hong Kong merchant might have to over haul the tea market, twenty-four apparent hours before the day marked in his calendar. But the telegraph has worked mightier miracles than these. Let us set no bounds to its wondrous potency.

In the meantime—for even money-getting mankind will not turn day into night, without a prolonged struggle—will it not be wise to consider the policy of making the New-York business day correspond with that of London? Shall we open our banks, counting-rooms, and shipping offices, at 5 o'clock, instead of at 10? Shall the daily metings at the Merchants' and the Corn Exchange, be held five hours' earlier? Will our kid-gloved exquisite consent to do business before breakfast? Shall we change our social arrangements throughout; alter the hours for eating, sleeping and recreation, in compliance with what appear to be the demands of the age—the age of electricity? The subject is portentous. It involves grander issues than political revolutions. Who shall understand it?

STATE ELECTIONS.—Whoever imagines that no other object is involved in the State elections to be held this Fall, than the filling of certain offices about to become vacant, is grievously deficient in his comprehension of the case. They have an ulterior object, far more interesting. To choose Governors, Legislators, Sheriffs, &c., is all very well. The Constitution and statutes of the State require such officials to be elected. But the real significance of the November contest is to be looked for in its bearing upon the Presidential question in 1860. Look at Illinois. If DOUGLAS fails in the struggle he is now waging, he need not show his face at the Charleston Convention. True, his success will not assure him of the nomination: but the want of it settles the question negatively, while with his own State to back him, and the strong Northern *prestige* which would follow his victory, his chances at Charleston must be among the best. This view of the contest reveals the secret of the unparalleled energy with which he carries on the war against the Republicans and the Administration at the same time. So much for Illinois. In our own State the canvass is equally significant in respect to a different party and one of its most distinguished public men. The success of the Republican ticket cannot fail to place Governor SEWARD in a most influential position as regards the Republican National Convention. With the Empire State to support him, his conceded talents and services would make him second to no competitor; and he has little skill in reading the signs of the times who does not perceive that the programme of the campaign has been arranged with a controlling regard to 1860. What the effect of a defeat would be it is not very necessary to explain. But the leading Republican organs do not admit the possibility of such a disaster. The leaders of that party have assumed the absolute certainty of success. Their arrangements at Syracuse were based on this confident view of the result; their ticket and platform are constructed on a principle which precludes the idea of failure, and they must, therefore, be supposed to give themselves no concern about a misfortune which they regard as out of the question.

In respect to the Presidency, the Syracuse Democratic Convention was more modest than its rival. It advanced no positive pretensions, express or implied, but contented itself with extinguishing the Sage of Binghamton. The last lingering hope that New-York can, in any contingency, go for DICKINSON, was lost when FERNANDO WOOD made his retreat from Wieting Hall. The Democracy of the Empire State is Soft in all its parts, from its hoofs to its horns. Till June, 1860, BUCHANAN is left free to believe himself sure of its support, when he may possibly find the Little Giant the receiver of all his right and title to this State. We are yet two years from the National contest. But 1860 already looms above the horizon, and the lesser orbs of State Sovereignty shine in its light.

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—Mr. GERRIT SMITH was last heard from at Buffalo, where he delivered two addresses, the first to about three hundred persons, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the second to a crowd, in the evening. Wherever he goes he collects large audiences. If he fails to secure their votes he at least succeeds in interesting and amusing them. As a public speaker he is skillful, accomplished and attractive. We may add that in this campaign he is proving himself industrious. His appointments have already extended over most of central and western New-York, throughout which portions of the State much respect is felt for his character and person, though there may be but limited sympathy with his peculiar views. It is a matter for speculation how large a vote he will be able to poll in November, and various opinions are expressed. We were not a little surprised at the declaration of a distinguished delegate in the recent Republican State Convention, to the effect that Mr. SMITH was likely to obtain a large support in the City and County of Oswego. If this opinion be well founded, we see no reason why a like state of things should not be found to exist in Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. Should his vote run up to 10,000 or 15,000 in the State—and many think it will exceed these figures—the movement will constitute a disturbing force in the election which cannot be overlooked. At a time like the present, when three tickets are in the field, and more or less party disaffection prevails, people are more inclined than usual to vote such a nomination as that of GERRIT SMITH'S. This is a free country. Any man who pleases may take the stump for Governor, and there is no law against voting for him. Mr. SMITH has proved over and over again, to his own satisfaction, that the people ought to elect him, and if they fall short of this duty he can console himself with the reflection that the responsibility rests not upon him but upon them.

TROUBLE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE COLLECTOR IN A TIGHT PLACE.—There have been a variety of scandalous stories in circulation during the past fortnight in relation to Collector SCHELL, and the efforts made by his enemies to oust him from his uncomfortable office; but, as it was only a Democratic family quarrel, we have not thought it worth while to give publicity to any of the distressing differences which have distracted the friends of the Administration in this City. Affairs have at last, however, come to a crisis, and it is no longer a secret that Collector SCHELL has been given to understand that he must either reinstate certain men in the Custom-House whom he removed, or be removed himself. When Collector BRONSON found himself in a similar position he preferred to resign; but Collector SCHELL prefers to hold on to his place. To relieve himself from the responsibility of making the necessary removals and appointments, we learn that he has addressed a circular to the Congressional delegation from this City, requesting them not only to name the men they desire to have appointed, but also to name the present incumbents who shall be removed to make room for them. Messrs. SICKLES, COCHRANE & Co. will probably decline this delicate duty, and content themselves with merely naming the friends they wish to have appointed, and leave the duty of making places for them to the Collector.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The *Journal of Commerce* professes to have seen some time ago the ground plan of the Broadway Theatre, and on the strength of the vision amends our estimate of the superficial contents. Our estimate was, however, based on the representations of the *Journal* itself in its remarks on Thursday. It stated the lot was seventy-five feet on Broadway by something more than 200 feet deep, and constituted with lots on Worth-street an L. As the front on Worth was apparently 100 feet, there seemed to be data furnished for calculating the area at what we stated it. It now appears that, knowing better all the time, the *Journal* overstated the depth very considerably, and that the lot does not form an L: two circumstances which, of course, reduce our figures. Let them be abated accordingly.

With regard to the price of the Nassau-street lot, we gave the terms at which it was offered by the Trustees to Government three years ago,—namely $550,000. Property generally has certainly not receded in the interval; and the first intimation we have had that this particular property has receded so handsomely is the *Journal's* statement. Still as the advocates of the site admit that the purchase of adjoining ground would be necessary to afford sufficient accommodation, and as the entire outlay for lot and building is limited to $500,000, the purchase is simply out of the question. If no additions can be made to the Theatre ground within reasonable charges, we are prepared to join in recommending the Postmaster-General to postpone action until a more available location be presented. To purchase the Dutch Church site would be the acme of folly.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STATEN ISLANDERS.—We have never believed that the respectable residents and citizens of Richmond County, either abetted the incendiaries who destroyed the Quarantine Hospitals, or approved of the means taken to rid that lovely Island of what the inhabitants regarded as a nuisance. But no expression of their opinions having been made by the respectable and law-abiding part of the Staten Islanders, in relation to the conduct of the mob, the inference was unavoidable that they did not disapprove of the criminal acts of the incendiaries. Three weeks have elapsed since the Hospitals were destroyed, the county has been put under martial law by the Governor of the State, and a meeting has but now been called by the residents and citizens of the Island, "to interchange views in relation to the recent events in connection with the Quarantine, and to lay before the public a correct and reliable statement of the case." It is quite time that this were done, and if the public have not had a correct and reliable statement of the case presented to them, the fault may be laid at the door of the Staten Islanders themselves. The meeting will take place this afternoon, at the Court-house in Richmond, and, from the respectability of the names signed to the call, we can hardly question that the action of the meeting will be in striking contrast to the rowdy demonstrations that have heretofore been made on the Island, and that any statement of facts presented will be "correct and reliable." The call for the meeting, however, is very carefully worded, and there is a studious omission of any expression which might be construed into a condemnation of the conduct of the incendiaries.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be played here to-night, for the second and last time. The distribution is admirable.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mme. COLSON made her third appearance on Saturday evening, and essayed a *rôle* which, in the minds of many of the critical, was considered to be beyond her powers. The opera was the "Traviata"—Mme. COLSON being the heroine. The lady was supported by Messrs. BRIGNOLI and AMODIO, and enjoyed, we are disposed to think, her first fair opportunity. VERDI'S music, in this work, has already outlived the silly opposition raised against it. In the minds of all who are blessed with honest intelligence, it ranks with the best of the master's productions. A delightful vein of melody underlies each act, so simple and touching in its character that it asks for dramatic elaboration even as it aids it. A good lyric actress can never fail in a *rôle* so singularly touching and free from exaggeration as that of *Violetta*. We all remember the ecstacy with which Mme. GAZZANIGA inspired her audience when she first came out in the part, and we have kindly recollections of Mme. LAGRANGE, and brilliant expectations of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI. The opera loses none of its freshness because it has been given many times, but rather gathers new strength from the remembrance of past pleasures.

It is unaccountable why Mme. COLSON was presented to our public in DONIZETTI'S "Daughter of the Regiment," when she is heard to such greater advantage in VERDI'S "Traviata." There are Frenchy peculiarities in the quality of Mme. COLSON'S voice, and in her confidant way of using it, that we have not yet become accustomed to, and shall be the last probably to admire. They were very noticeable in *Marie*, and in point of fact removed the performance beyond the pale of Italian art. We were not prepared for an utter abnegation of these traits, and were, therefore, doubly pleased at the very excellent performance of Saturday, which was singularly free from that we had before found objectionable, although still purely French in its character. In the first act the lady was certainly all that could be desired lyrically and dramatically; in the second she was earnestly alive to the best points of the text, and in the third true and artist-like. We doubt if the music has ever been more accurately sung, or the play more truly acted as a whole. There were *scenas* which could not, of course, be compared with Mme. GAZZANIGA'S, but while we missed the superb Italian genius of that lady, we were spared many of the inaccuracies which always marred her efforts in brilliant vocalization. If Mme. COLSON were better posted in the art of recitative we should place her performance on a higher art level than that of Mme. LA GRANGE in the same Opera.

Signor BRIGNOLI sang well, and Signor AMODIO superbly. The latter gentleman displayed his wealth of voice with absolute prodigality, and carried the house in his solo. The performance was generally excellent.

Mme. GAZZANIGA, the greatest lyric *tragedienne* we have ever had in this country, commences a series of farewell performances at this house to-morrow night. The "Trovatore" will be given.

Mr. J. R. ROBERTS, the tragedian, plays on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. He will appear as *King Lear* to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be revived here to-night. The entire strength of the company is in the distribution.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The successful revival of "Jessie Brown" will keep the stage for three nights longer, after which other pieces will take their places on the bills.

HOYM'S THEATRE.—In consequence of the unbounded success of the Zavistowski Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, a fresh engagement has been entered into, and the juveniles will play on every night of the present week, assisted by Mlle. CHRISTINE and Mons. ZAVISTOWSKI.

BOWERY THEATRE.—"Glendower," "Jessie Brown," and "The Magic Barrel" are announced for to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new Welsh drama, by CHAS. WEST, Esq., will be produced here to-night. It is called "The Harvest Queen; or, The Rock of Death." The spectacle piece called "The Ice Witch" will also be revived.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts is still the attraction here. Some new scenes have been added to it.

MINSTRELSY.—Wood's Minstrels, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway; Campbell's, No. 444 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN.—This capital place of open-air amusement is open every night. A grand feast of lanterns is announced for to-night. It will be a strikingly curious exhibition.

OPERATIC.—Mr. ULLMANN has positively effected engagements with Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, Mad. LABORDE, Mad. PONISOT, and JOHANNA WAGNER. Signor MUZIO is also engaged as musical conductor.

CONCERT.—Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give his first entertainment entitled "Song and Chit-chat, or Travel in Many Lands," on Thursday next, at Niblo's Saloon.

City Items.

THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, of Liverpool, preached in All Souls' (the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS') Church, yesterday morning, and in the evening a large audience assembled at the Church of the Messiah, in Broadway, where it had been announced that Mr. CHANNING, and other distinguished divines, would take part in the exercises. Mr. CHANNING'S Sermon of the latter Church had for its text the 4th, 5th and 6th verses of the Epistle to the Ephesians: "There is one body, and one spirit, even as ye are called in the hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all and in you all." The Church of God, the preacher said, was a Universal Church, and the doctrines of Rationalism, from which sprung Unitarianism, were the only ones which were strictly in accordance with it. He paid a tribute to the two leading ministers of the liberal churches in England, MARTIN and COOKE, and exhorted the people to a closer communion with their English brethren. The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the pastor of the Church, warmly welcomed Mr. CHANNING to this country, and bade him benediction and greeting of the Unitarians of America to those of the same persuasion in England. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS followed, and announced the prosperity of the Unitarian Church in Canada, whence he had just returned. He advocated an intercommunion between the Church in America and in England, and thought it would be best promoted by an interchange of pulpits by English and American preachers occasionally. He charged his brother from over the water to convey home with him the assurances which he gave him of the admiration and sympathy which the Unitarians of this country felt for their less prosperous but more devout co-worshipers in England. The meeting closed, as it had opened, with religious exercises.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector, there were 518 deaths in the City during the past week, a decrease of 70 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. One fatal case of yellow fever is reported. The deceased, JOHN MCGRADE, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years, by occupation a waiter, was sick of yellow fever at Charleston, but recovered sufficiently to come to New-York by railroad, where he arrived (having a relapse from over exertion) on the 4th inst., and died of exhaustion at No. 16 First-street, on the 8th. Among the principal causes of deaths were the following:

Diseases.	Week ending Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.
Bronchitis	6	1
Consumption	60	56
Convulsion (infantile)	40	42
Cholera infantum	99	65
Diarrhœa	27	25
Dysentery	8	20
Dropsy in the head	20	11
Inflammation of the bowels	4	6
Inflammation of the lungs	16	12
Inflammation of the brain	6	12
Marasmus (infantile)	72	56
Measles	5	2
Scarlet fever	4	6

The nativity table gives 385 natives of the United States, 68 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, 10 of England, 5 of Scotland, 2 unknown, and the balance of various foreign countries.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HELL.—WILLIAM H. LEWIS, of No. 223 Wooster-street, appeared before Justice WELSH on Saturday afternoon, and made complaint that a room which he designated, in the building No. 131 Fulton-street, near Nassau-street, was used, and had been since the 15th of August last, as a gambling place, and that parties were in the habit of visiting there daily to play at faro for money. He gave the names of the proprietors as JAMES STEWART and JOHN DENTON OF DUNHAM. A warrant for the arrest of the parties was issued and placed in the hands of a squad of policemen, who made a sudden descent on the place. They found a number of persons present playing for money, all of whom they arrested, including the lookers-on. The cards, dice, and usual paraphernalia of a gambling place were all taken possession of and brought to the Court. STEWART was the only one of the alleged proprietors who was arrested, and he was held in the sum of $300. Some half-dozen of the lookers-on were detained as witnesses. The rest were permitted to depart.

CITY POLITICS.—We understand that the names of A. J. WILLIAMSON and of GUY R. PELTON, have been used without their consent, as candidates in the Third District for Congress, on the Anti-Lecompton ticket. That of CLARK B. WHEELER, of the Second Ward, has been mentioned, we know not upon what authority.

Further Particulars of the Kinderhook Bank Robbery.

In relation to the robbery of the Union Bank of Kinderhook, we learn some additional facts. On the evening of the robbery, three suspicious individuals were observed in Kinderhook. The next morning these same characters bought three tickets at Coxsackie, two for Newburg, and one for this City. The Sheriff, hearing of this, immediately started for Newburg, but up to this time no arrests have been made. The burglary was no doubt committed about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, as the clock in the office stopped at that hour, it is thought by the explosion of the powder used in blowing open the safe doors. The outside door was blown off its hinges, and the inner one blown open. All the money in the safe was taken, to the amount of nearly $10,000. A large number of indorsed checks, and others which were not indorsed, were also stolen. The Newburg Daily *News*, of Thursday, says: "On the arrival of this morning's boat from Fishkill, we noticed the arrival of the two New-York thieves who were in our village the night that Mr. ——'s, residence was robbed. As there is no proof against them, the officers cannot arrest them, but it would be as well for our citizens to keep a sharp look out. These men came down on Conductor CADWELL'S train. Their boots and clothes were muddy, and they looked as if they had been up all night."

Send Your Poor Neighbors West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A poor man or family may be immediately and permanently relieved by sending him West. The benevolent there are willing to coöperate with the friends of the poor in the East by giving employment and homes, together with fair wages, to all persons sent to them who are willing to engage in honest labor. Applications are on hand at the office of the American Industrial Association. A little money paid now to defray the traveling expenses of a sober and industrious man West to the care of correspondents of the Society will be soon repaid from the first earnings, and enable him to support himself and family in future. The Society is doing the greatest good with the least money. The officers are, Ex-Governor CLARK, President; THEODORE DWIGHT and J. H. RAMSON, Vice-Presidents, and Rev. D. R. THOMASON, Corresponding Secretary.

Whatever is to be done in the way indicated should be done quickly. Do not wait until the Winter is upon us, and destitution and want stare the poor man in the face. It is impossible to mistake the symptoms of the labor market. Another Winter of scarcity of work is before us. Let us work off the surplus industry of our City while transportation to the West is pleasant and cheap. VERBUM SAPIENTIBUS

LARGE FIRE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The paper-mill, dwelling and barn, belonging to Mr. ISAAC SEE, near Chatham Four Corners, Columbia County, were entirely destroyed by fire, about 2 o'clock, on Thursday morning. The fire originated in the dry loft, where no fire is ever used. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the buildings were in a heap of ashes. Nothing was saved except a small portion of the household furniture. How the fire originated, and the loss, is unknown. There is an insurance of $6,000 upon the property. A man named GARDNER was rescued from burning to death by the sagacity of a dog, which rushed into the burning building and aroused him from sleep.

SAD ACCIDENT AT NEWBURG.—On Thursday afternoon, a party of five young men from Newburg went out to take a sail around the bay, and not understanding how to manage the boat, she capsized while at some distance from the shore, and before assistance arr

MEXICO.

The Capture of Tampico.

Extract from a private letter.

TAMPICO, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

At last, we are also Constitutionals! This [illegible] in possession of the State troops, commanded by General CARVAJAL. A part of the garrison surrendered on the 25th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., and took possession of the Casa Mata, which is the principal fortification, situated near the burying ground. General MARIN, with the rest of the garrison, and all the troops, kept on the defensive. At about 10 o'clock [illegible] the firing began in the streets, and lasted till [illegible] the next morning, without any advantage for [illegible] of the contending parties. At this hour Colonel MACEDONIA CAPISTRAN, of Matamoras, entered the city with more than 300 cavalry, who easily decided the fight, his troops being very superior. The losses on both sides consist of twelve men killed—amongst whom are two captains—and several wounded.

The number of officers was so great that many had no command, and were obliged to fight as privates. At the head of the Pronunciados were the Sergeants, which goes to prove that they were determined not to have anything to do with their officers. The Governor *Guerrero* succeeded in escaping, and it is thought she went to Brazos Santiago, as she had bu[illegible] fuel. Some officers died in her, but the greater [illegible] were made prisoners. We have not had to complain of any disorder, although many tried to take out the troops of Tamaulipas as composed [illegible] of highwaymen. Some selfish men, with bad intentions, represented them in this light [illegible] these very men are now full of despair, and cannot dissimulate the rage they feel for having lost their game. Poor creatures! There are now in the river two Spanish war steamers, the *Leon* and the *San Francisco*. Both arrived on the day of the Pronunciamento, and the conduct of their commanders has been and is very laudable. They received very well all officials who claimed their protection, as well as those to whom afterwards the victors gave new passports. The behavior of one of the officers of said steamers is worthy of being mentioned. When the fighting was nearly done, two of them were taking a walk on the mole, when four somewhat drunken soldiers appeared, all leveling their guns, cried, "Death to KARRA[illegible] to the Spaniards!" One of the officers then advanced a few paces, drew his sword, and censured severely those who dared to insult the Spanish name. Four soldiers came to a halt, when another one, who had witnessed the insult, advanced towards his companions, spoke to them, and at their head proceeded towards said officer. In front of him they halted and saluted him in true military style, to which the officer duly responded; and the soldiers who had almost forgotten themselves asked his pardon. I am sorry not to be able to give you the name of the brave officer and of the private who had so good a sense of duty. This occurrence is creditable to both.

Railway Property—Slaveholders' Convention—Judge Breese—The Union Favors the Slave-Trade—Maine Election.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

The owners of slave-property in the neighboring counties of Maryland, and also in the District here, have become very much alarmed at the facility with which said articles of property walk off and vanish. It beats the spiritual manifestations entirely out of sight. Household chattels not only dance like tables and chairs under the manipulation of Mr. [illegible], but they actually "cut stick"—"clear the kitchen"—fly to Northern latitudes. During the last Summer almost every week has witnessed the flight of one, two, or half a dozen bondmen. How these poor fellows manage to elude the vigilance of masters and police is a mystery; for our Washington police, though not so efficient in guarding the white people of Washington from assault and robbery, have a prodigious amount of zeal in arresting free negroes and slaves who violate the laws. Indeed I have heard of one or two constables who, when business was low, persuade a few negroes into the groggeries with which Washington abounds, get them drunk, and then take them before a magistrate, where they are fined five or ten dollars, the constables getting half the money.

But, in spite of the constables, slaves will run away from Washington and from Maryland in gangs, and the owners of this peculiar kind of property are very naturally in a state of high excitement. Suspicions are aroused against the whole class of free negroes and against Anti-Slavery men. Funny as it may seem to you, employes of Mr. BUCHANAN have been suspected of giving "aid and comfort" to these runaways. The people of Maryland are going to hold a convention on the subject, and Washington will be represented there.

The *Union* has the exclusive news that Judge DOUGLAS, of Illinois, will not withdraw his name for the United States Senatorship. If this telegram is true, from all I hear it might be well to ask the Administration for the correspondence which has recently passed between Judge BREESE and a member of the Cabinet. What are the inducements held out to him to break down his old friend? What foreign mission will Mr. BUCHANAN have to spare next Winter?

The *Union*, in commenting upon the *Echo* case, expresses the opinion that it is very foolish to return the negroes to Africa, but that the law is imperative. It hints that it would be just to put these unfortunates at work in the cotton fields of South Carolina—of course as slaves. Does the *Union* reflect the President and the Cabinet in this matter? If so, are we to believe that the Administration favors the reopening of the Slave-trade? So the *Union* article is interpreted by intelligent fire-eaters at the hotels. No wonder Mr. PIZOS, of the *South*, is satisfied with such an Administration, and gives the cold shoulder to his old disunion comrades.

Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet are in ecstacies over the gain of an M. C. in Maine. The "old chief" hasn't been so jubilant since the passage of the English bill. He now confidently expects to carry New-York for Lecomptonism, and to compass the defeat of DOUGLAS. We shall see. At any rate the *Union* works hard enough for it. VYR.

A Complaint from a Pedagogue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—You must be inured to groans from afflicted individuals, on any and every pretence, perhaps you will open your columns to an actually classical complaint. I am a pedagogue; expected to prepare boys for college. In this country the preparation required is, not for one, or two, or three universities, as in England, but for one of Legion.

But to come to the point: my *growl* is extorted by the admirable diversity of pronunciation of the Latin and Greek languages, adopted or allowed in our different institutions. One adheres to the so-called English system, another to the Continental, another has a peculiarly American style, a fourth no style at all.

If I teach a boy to say "*amaire*" (amare) and send him to Columbia, he is snubbed for his pronunciation; send him to Yale with a broad "*amahre*," and the Yorkish dialect terrifies the Professor. Make "æ" sound like a soft "a?" Call it "I," Sir, if you please." Bless," with a short "e"? We don't care for your quantities here, Sir; everybody says bônus, and down to the Brokers."

Now, Mr. Editor, what is to be done? Cannot you set the ball in motion, for a convention of professors and linguists, whose dictum shall be of sufficient weight to lead to a uniform system, at least in our larger colleges?

For my part, I think it of little importance how languages *were* pronounced—but do let us know what we can agree *now*.

Finally compunction in sending you this scrap, is over that its publication will call down upon you a host of assenting growls from all parts of the country. J. V. L.

Brooklyn Infringing on New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the original charter, granted to the City of New-York, the jurisdiction of the City extended to *low-water mark* on the Long Island shore. The general Statute of the State, describing the boundaries of the several counties, in describing the boundaries of the City and County of New-York, adopts the language of the original Charter, and fixes the eastern boundary of the County *at low-water mark* on Long Island.

The principal part, if not all, of the piers, wharves and warehouses in the City of Brooklyn, have been built upon lands, which, according to the description of the County of New-York as above recited, were included within the boundaries of the County last mentioned.

Having made a hasty search in our Statutes, I have not been able to find any law which transfers to the County of Kings, jurisdiction over any part of the territory originally embraced within the County of New-York, and if no such Statute exists, I cannot discover in what manner New-York has been deprived of its jurisdiction, in all matters, both civil and criminal, over the piers, wharves and warehouses above referred to. Can any reader of the TIMES enlighten me in this matter. ENQUIRER.

Obsolete Statutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When you again advert to laws obsolete, and those that ought to become so, as you have done in the article headed "Equitable Justice," in your columns to day, might not the provisions of our statutes relating to the acquisition, or rather the *non* acquisition, of real estate by aliens, be brought under review? That these statutes are the occasion of frequent embarrassments in titles, and of much litigation, which might otherwise be avoided, is well known to conveyancers in this City and vicinity. Are these statutes founded on any substantial basis of State or national policy, or do they not rather belong to a past age? If so, ought they not to share the fate of the laws relating to the corruption of blood, &c., of which you speak? Q. MCA.

The Gold Excitement in Kansas.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We had, yesterday, an interview with Mr. J. C. HEMINGRAY, of the firm of J. C. HEMINGRAY & Co., bankers, of Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory. He puts us in possession of some deeply interesting information relative to the rumored gold region of Kansas.

Mr. E. Y. KING, of Dayton, Ohio, arrived at Leavenworth City, on the 10th inst., with a party from the Western Kansas border. He left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily "prospected" a rich gold region extending from the tributaries of the South Platte River to the head waters of the Arkansas. The party traversed freely over a belt of country two hundred miles long. Several parties were in the region, and they at length concentrated their forces, numbering 153 persons. They join in the report that they found gold in all the places they "prospected," yielding from five to twenty cents to the panful of soil. They also found everywhere plenty of water and an abundance of pine timber. A specimen of the gold was shown us by Mr. HEMINGRAY. It is in small particles, resembling the quartz soil washings of California.

A company of one hundred persons left Kansas City on Monday, the 13th inst., for the newly-discovered gold region.

Another company, of fifty persons, will leave Leavenworth City on the 1st proximo.

Thus it is rendered certain that the eastern as well as the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is richly treasured with gold. A new gold fever may be predicted as plainly at hand. Further and more detailed accounts from Mr. KING will be awaited with great interest. But his testimony is given as direct and positive, and corroborated by the entire party, to the statements above made.

In addition to the above, we learn from the officers of the steamer *Alonzo Child*, from the Missouri River, that the excitement is rapidly growing along the river. Companies of young men are going forward daily to the gold region, while others are forming for the same purpose. Several persons were passengers on the boat, who bring with them specimens of the rich ore.

Mr. ISAAC EATON, of the Kansas stage line, is also a passenger on the boat, for the purpose of buying two hundred mules, so as to run his line from Fort Riley direct to Pike's Peak, which is seven hundred miles due west from that point. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of the auriferous region and its wonderful wealth.

The officers of the *Alonzo Child* conversed with parties who are positive that Pike's Peak will rival California in its yield of precious metals.

From the Leavenworth City *Journal* we extract the following:

Frequent explorations have been made, and for several months past no inconsiderable attention has been directed to Pike's Peak, in the western part of the Territory, as a "gold-bearing" region. Several parties of gold-hunters left this Territory last Spring. The news of gold discoveries is always received with incredulity, and this accounts for the little excitement which the frequent rumors of gold have created in this community. Within two weeks past, however, several persons have returned by different routes from the reported gold regions, all bringing with them the most enthusiastic report of the wealth of the Kansas "diggings," and what is better, specimens of the vrgin ore. We have seen some specimens of a gold quartz which, apparently fully equals in value the richest ever brought from California. The fine gold, obtained by washing, is principally in the form of scales. This is in exceedingly minute particles, and requires care, skill, and proper implements to collect it thoroughly and successfully. With the inefficient and rude machines, or rather pans, not used by the miners, all save the coarse particles are lost. Yet those who have worked diligently, have thus far realized, so say our informants, an average of *ten dollars a day*. This information comes through various sources, and we do not hesitate to say that it is entirely reliable.

Mr. KING, who came in the other day, is known to many of our prominent citizens as an honorable gentleman, and one upon whose statements the most explicit reliance may be placed.

We regard it now as a fixed *fact*, beyond cavil or dispute, that we have in Kansas placers of gold equally as rich as those of California.

From the Leavenworth Times, 10th inst.

Leavenworth was agog yesterday. There was a buzz of excitement throughout the entire day. "Gold" was upon the lips of all, and "Pike's Peak" acquired an immense deal of notoriety. The excitement of election was forgotten in the eager anxiety to learn something concerning the new El Dorado.

Mr. ELMORE KING gave us a brief account of his experience in the gold region. He went out in the Spring and left on the 27th of last July. During this time he was engaged in prospecting, and never failed to discover the "pure ore." Several companies were regularly engaged in the work of digging, and, as a general thing, took out from five to ten dollars a day per man.

All they had was common pans, and even these were scarce. A man, with proper tools for obtaining gold, could secure from ten to fifty dollars a day.

Pike's Peak is about seven hundred miles west of Leavenworth. Our city is the only point where gold seekers can obtain a proper outfit west of St. Louis. The gold region extends from the South Fork of the Platte down to the head-waters of the Missouri, embracing the Park Mountains, and extending as far west as Cocholona Pass south to New-Mexico. The richest "diggings" are on Fontainequi River, and Huerfano is the nearest settlement.

The country is wild and unsettled in the main. It is possessed by the Rocky Mountain Cheyennes and Camanches, who are at present at war.

The soil in the gold region is of a reddish color, mingled with an immense quantity of broken quartz. The gold is fine and thickly mixed with the soil. The samples brought into Leavenworth were pronounced by old Californians as equal to any found in that State, and worth from $17 to $20 per ounce. The samples attracted much attention from our citizens.

At present, or rather when our informant left, there were from one to two hundred miners at work, and all were doing well. The only complaint was in regard to tools. All the streams that came from the mountains contained the precious ore, which grew more abundant as the mountains were neared. One difficulty was in the precipitous course of the streams, which rendered explorations very difficult. It frequently occurred that miners in ascending some creek or river, were stopped by the high and jagged rocks. With proper facilities for exploration, any company would realize most handsomely.

Particulars of the Cincinnati Fire.

From the Gazette of Saturday.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the row of brick buildings on Front-street, known as Cassilly's Row, situated on the South side, between Broadway and Ludlow. The rear of these buildings, *i.e.* the portion which fronted on the landing, was occupied by low doggeries, boarding-house keepers &c. and constituted a portion of Rat Row. [illegible] said in the [illegible]

The fire originated, it is said, in the boarding-house kept by J. BAUMAN, No. 17, on the landing and communicated with the store No. 31 and 33 Front-street, which were owned by HENRY MILLER. No. 31 was occupied by W. R. FEE & Co., and Mr. L. ROBB, and was used as an oil-mill and to store patent machinery, for which FEE & Co. were agents. No. 31 was unoccupied. Messrs. HOPKINS & BROTHER had rented the building and would have moved in on Thursday, but were prevented, and deferred their removal until Saturday. A few dray-loads of merchandise had been stored there. Among these was $650 worth of leaf tobacco, belonging to J. B. HAWES, of Mason County, Ky. These stores and all their contents were completely destroyed. Messrs. FEE & ROHS estimate their loss at about $3,000. There was no insurance upon their stock or Mr. HAWES' produce.

Store No. 35 was unoccupied, save as an office for Mr. TAYLOR, son-in-law of Mr. H. MILLER, who owned the building. The loss of the other building, and the damage to this, which had a part of the roof knocked in, amount to $5,600. Upon this there was an insurance in an office in the vicinity of $3,000. W. LACHMAN & Co. occupy store No. 37. They, fearing the fire, rolled their stock—whisky barrels—into the street, and the bungs of some of the barrels coming out, the "great staple" was spilled into the gutter. Messrs. L. & Co., however, sustained no great damage. Next west of No. 31, stores Nos. 27 and 29, were occupied by FRENCH & WILSON, as a feed store. The damage to Messrs. F. & W.'s stock will amount to $4,000 or $5,000. It was insured in the Fireman's and National Offices for $2,000. In No. 29 Messrs. RIGGS & MURRAY, steamboat painters, had their shop. Their loss they estimate at $1,600. This was insured for $600 in the Home Office. The building belongs to E. S. & E. J. TURPIN, and will probably have to be torn down. The loss will probably amount to between $4,000 and $5,000. We did not learn to what extent it was insured. Store No. 25 was occupied by Messrs. J. S. CHENOWETH & Co., for the storage of cotton, bacon and salt. They estimate the loss at $5,000, which is amply covered by an insurance for $10,000, equally divided between the "Firemen's" and "City" offices. The building, which was damaged to the amount of $2,500, belongs to Jas. TAYLOR, of Newport, and was insured for $1,500. Store No. 23 was occupied by EDWARD KNIGHT, mattress maker. The building belongs to Captain STRADER. It was considerably damaged, the roof being burnt through, and the side walls being so weakened that it will probably be torn down. Captain STRADER is absent from the City, and we do not learn whether the building is insured. His loss will be about $800 or $1,000, probably. Mr. KNIGHT's stock was damaged to the amount of $500 or $600, which is fully covered by insurance in the "Ætna" office. Store No. 21 was occupied by J. C. MOODY, copper, tin and sheet-iron worker, and owned by Mr. T. C. HALL. Mr. MOODY's stock received damage to the amount of $500, and the building to that of about $250. Messrs. T. O. PAETZER & Co. occupied store No. 19, and had their stock badly damaged by water.

What were the losses of the boarding-house and doggery keepers on the landing it is impossible to say. They estimate them at large amounts. We think $400 would make good all their losses. Their names and numbers are as follows, viz.: —— BRACKEN, No. 13; DAVID MARKS, Maysville coffee-house, No. 14; JOHN STATMAN, No. 15; PETER SMITH, boarding-house, No. 16; J. BAUMAN, No. 17. HENRY RICKEY kept a clothing-store in No. 12, and removed his stock, though in a damaged condition.

The buildings owned by Mr. H. MILLER were four stories high on Front-street, and had an additional story on the landing. The other buildings were a story lower.

Domestic Tragedy in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 16th brings a full account of a domestic tragedy that occured in that city on Saturday last. A man named CHAMBERS, his wife and little daughter, some seven or eight years of age, came to Milwaukee from Buffalo, he having leased a store there, and brought on a stock of goods. The parties had lived unhappily for two or three years past, and at length a separation took place, for the reason, as the husband stated, that "he could not live in peace with her." He, however, continued to maintain the mother and child, who were left together. In Milwaukee they boarded at different hotels. On Saturday last she went to a private residence to board. On Tuesday morning, stating that she was going to consult an astrologist, she doubtless took the opportunity to buy a package of arsenic. On Tuesday afternoon her husband had an interview with her, during which she sent her daughter down stairs for a glass of water, and on her return Mr. CHAMBERS saw her suddenly raise a paper to her lips, swallow something, and drink the glass of water. Suspecting the purpose, as she had often threatened to kill herself, he snatched the paper from her hands, too late, however, to prevent her from swallowing the poison. Mr. CHAMBERS hurried out for a doctor, telling the inmates of the house what had happened. They immediately ran up stairs, and found that the little girl had swallowed what was left of the arsenic, with the intention of killing herself also.

The physician arriving, proposed at once to apply certain remedies, but for a long time she positively refused. Finally, through the influence of her little daughter, she was induced to swallow an emetic. This produced the desired effect, and an antidote was next administered. The little girl was similarly treated. When asked why she took the poison, she said that she "wanted to die with her mother, and was not willing to live with her father." Fortunately, she had not taken enough to kill her, and she recovered; but the quantity of arsenic swallowed by the mother, and the time that elapsed before she would take any remedy, baffled all efforts to save her life. She charged her husband with cruelty, and alleged that as the cause of the deed. She died between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, conscious almost to the last, and unrepentant of the deed.

The deceased was about 35 years old. Her maiden name was ELIZA A. WARNER, and she lived near Collins, Erie County, New-York. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Mr. CHAMBERS, until the singular sequel, which set the current in a somewhat opposite direction. On Wednesday, as the funeral procession was moving towards the Cemetery, the carriage containing Mr. CHAMBERS and his little girl drove off, a full speed, in the direction of the Lake Shore Railroad, leaving strangers to bury his dead wife! It is supposed that Mr. CHAMBERS had made all his arrangements for this purpose and had sent his luggage down to the cars before the funeral started. It is said, also, that the stock of goods which he brought on, has been shipped to Illinois. These and one or two other fact raise the suspicion that there was good ground for the story of his wife, that his ill-treatment and misconduc drove her to commit suicide.

What Douglas Is, and What he has Done.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a self-nominated candidate for reëlection to the Senate by the Legislature of Illinois. He asks the Democracy of that State to sustain him and to indorse his opposition last Winter to the President and the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. He has made that issue. It is not a party contest; it is whether he shall be sustained in his *apostacy*. In other words, Mr. DOUGLAS joined the opposition during the last session of Congress, and he now demands that his conduct, *while fighting in their ranks*, shall be ratified and confirmed, or repudiated, by the people of his State. If the Democracy sustain him, they have a sure thing of it with LINCOLN and DOUGLAS as candidates; for had the former occupied Judge DOUGLAS' seat in the Senate he would doubtless have voted precisely as DOUGLAS did. Would the Democracy of Illinois indorse TRUMBULL on the issue presented? Why express dissatisfaction with TRUMBULL, who voted uniformly with DOUGLAS, and confidence in DOUGLAS, who voted uniformly with TRUMBULL? It must be remembered that the Lecompton issue in Illinois is one of Judge DOUGLAS' own making. He asks for a special indorsement purely on the strength of his opposition to that measure. Then, why approve DOUGLAS and condemn TRUMBULL? Why fear LINCOLN, who would certainly have acted as DOUGLAS? We oppose LINCOLN because we know he is a Republican, and, had he been in the Senate, would have voted with TRUMBULL and DOUGLAS. We oppose him qecause he is an Abolition agitator, assailing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in order to kepp open the Slavery issue. Judge DOUGLAS is doing the same thing. As a representative of the Democracy of the Union, he has forfeited all confidence in his integrity and virtue. He has broken the commandments, derided the faith, set aside the rituals, and violated the moral sense of the whole congregation. He is no longer worthy to be the expounder of our doctrines, the adviser of our people, or their representative in the councils of the nation. *Then let his constituents strap him of the surplice, revoke his commission, disarm him of authority.* That is all we can ask; and we appeal to the Register to modify its indignation, so that, by repentance and well-doing, Mr. DOUGLAS hereafter may associate with the Democracy.

The Tehuantepec Route.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The interest naturally felt here, and as naturally felt in California, about the position and prospects of the Tehuantepec Isthmus route, and the oft-published statements that it would be open for travel next month, have induced us to get at the precise facts of the matter, which are these:

The Company have made every preparation to open the Tehuantepec route by the 1st of November next. In July last a sailing vessel left New York with a large number of workmen, who are to take active steps in opening the road, and have provisions and other materials in abundance to last them until November. They were expected to arrive out by the last of August. The officials with them had authority and means to employ five hundred natives of the Isthmus to aid the white workmen in their road-making labors. Another vessel from this port has taken down, among other supplies, some forty or fifty well trained American mules, that are intended to be used in breaking in for coach-drawing service, some fifteen hundred Isthmus mules which the company's officials have been ordered to purchase. The stage coaches, harness, and other material of that kind, with the hotel requirements for travelers, have been purchased at the North, and the Company here expect daily to hear that these articles are shipped. The materials for several frame houses, for the accommodation of passengers, employes, laborers, &c., have also been shipped; and at Pensacola five schooner loads of prepared timber, for the bridges required on the road, have been ordered, some of which is already shipped.

The company has had built in New-York a small iron steamer, to carry about 500 passengers and their baggage, and to draw only 22 inches, and which is destined for the traffic on the river Coatzacoalos. The steamer will be at its destination by the 1st of October. The fine new steamer *Quaker City*, well known in the Mobile and New-York trade, has been purchased by the company to run between this city and the Gulf terminus of the road. She will leave New-York for this port next month, in time to start on the first regular mail and passenger trip of the 1st November. The steamer *Jasper* has been chartered for three months, to run up and down the Coatzacoalos River and transport the workmen, engineers, road materials &c. She leaves here to-morrow for Tehuantepec with a party of engineers, laborers, mules and other needed resources. Messrs. LA NEBE and BENJAMIN are both here actively pushing forward the preparations for the opening of this all important route, and the above brief recapitulation of facts shows that they and the other officers of the company have not been idle. With the arrangements made to receive passengers at the Pacific terminus of the Isthmus route, the public are already acquainted.

The people of California, we know, are anxiously waiting for the opening of the Tehuantepec route, and, with characteristic enterprise are even more sensitively alive to its great advantages and important results than our community appear to be. Here we are generally disposed to wait for the gifts of the gods to fall of themselves into our laps—there they are rather apt to pluck them ere they are matured. In this instance, both people will be gratified and both signally benefited.

☞ **Steam Terminus on Fourth-avenue.**—Those opposed to the repeal of the ordinance just enforced and in favor of a fair trial being given it, or who have signed the petition for its repeal under erroneous impressions and have since had an opportunity to be satisfied with the advantages of the change, will please add their names to petitions to be found at the following places:

H. C. PRIDHAM'S, No. 438 4th-av.
JAMES INGRAM & SON'S, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway.
PHELPS, BLISS & CO.'S, No. 340 Broadway.
JOHN KERR & CO.'S, No. 53 Leonard-st.
WARREN & WILSON'S, No. 27 Murray-st.
B. M. WHITLOCK'S, No. 13 Beekman-st.
A. BURR & CO.'S, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.'S, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE T. OLYPHANT'S, No. 48 South-st.
BENJAMIN H. FIELD'S, No. 127 Water-st.
DAYTON, SPRAGUE & CO.'S, No. 107 Front-st.
PHILIP R. WILKINS', No. 6 Pine-st.
REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK'S, Bank of Commerce Building.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.

Hemming and Binding Guages of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.**
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles,** and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.
The public are invited to examine our stock.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wigs, $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **Gwynne & Day's**
BANK-NOTE REGISTER
AND DETECTER OF COUNTERFEITS,
Points out and exposes all bogus and doubtful Banks. No subscriber to this paper, if guided by its quotations, need ever be imposed upon by worthless Banks.

All persons residing in this City or Brooklyn, who wish to be served with the REGISTER, can have it left regularly at their places of business by sending their addresses to the proprietors.

PRICES TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 50 per annum.
Semi-Monthly.....$1 50 per annum.
PRICES TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Weekly.....$2 00
Semi-Monthly.....1 00
Monthly.....50
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ **The Autumn Hat.**
WARNOCK & CO.
Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.
GEM OF THE SEASON.
The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

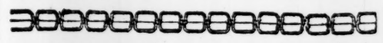
They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

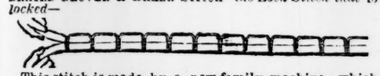
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Grover & Baker's**
NEW AND ELEGANT
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company have on sale two kinds of Machines; one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,



Well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be subjected to the test of washing and ironing, but is not adapted to the wants of the family; and the other, the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—*the Lock Stitch that is locked*—



This stitch is made by a new family machine, which sews from two spools, and forms a seam of unequaled strength, beauty and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

☞ **Meyer's**
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER.
☞ NEVER FAILS ☜
TO ERADICATE
AND DESTROY
BUGS, RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, ANTS, MUSQUITOES, MOTHS, &c., &c., &c.
Depôt No. 612 Broadway. For sale by all druggists. General agent F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ **Baker & Godwin's "Steam Press,"**—Containing fine, large engravings of "PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE," and full of real, live, wide-awake, go-ahead business articles, is now being circulated through out the mercantile quarters of the City. We desire that every Merchant and Business Man should have a copy, and if any are neglected we shall be glad to know it. Copies can be had at the office. Upon the receipt of a 3-cent stamp, the paper will be sent to any part of the country. Address
BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c.,
Printing-House-square, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Radway's Reasoning Recognized.**
RADWAY & CO. argue that if a man be afflicted with disease, (whether with fever, nervous affections, or irregularities of the vital organs,) or suffering from accidents, (such as burns, bruises and scalds,) it is better to be cured by the Ready Relief than to go through a course of nauseating physic and painful operations.
That, when the general health is bad, it is more sensible to assist nature with the Renovating Resolvent than to combat her with worn-out theories and exhausting remedies.
That, when the system is sickly and enfeebled, it is wisdom to nourish and purify with the Regulating Pills, at one and the same time, rather than to purge first and then rehabilitate by a tedious, expensive process.
The enlightened portion of the public have recognized the force of the reasoning, and that is why Radway's Remedies are in constant and universal demand.
R. R. R., Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Bartholf's**
BARTHOLF'S
BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.
Local Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Agent for Proprietor.

☞ **Our Unrivaled Assortment**
OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Hunt, Webster & Co.'s**
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **French Traveling Bags and**
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES,
of new and unique designs.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Beebe's Kitchen Range;**
THE MOST RELIABLE COOKING APPARATUS for families in use. For durability, neatness of appearance, and economy in fuel *they are unequalled*. Put up and warranted by the manufacturers,
JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

☞ **A Great Chemical Discovery.**—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator, is a never-failing preserver, restorer and beautifier of the Hair. With no deleterious qualities, it is a preventive to the decay of the Hair, renders it soft, glossy, and of the original color, when it has become gray. This invaluable preparation will produce a new growth of Hair, in place of that destroyed by age or sickness. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **$500 will be paid if Dr. Tobias' Venetian** Liniment does not cure Dysentery and Croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the Depot and see the certificates; $1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. TOBIAS. Chronic Rheumatism has been cured by it when everything else has failed. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms.

☞ **Clothing at Wholesale.**—The attention of country buyers is invited to our cash prices for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing. The stock in our wholesale department is now complete. We have aimed at variety, and our assortments, which represent all the styles which will be worn during the coming season, are the most extensive we have ever offered.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

MARRIED.

TILT—PHILLIPS.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, BENJ. F. TILT to MATILDA J. PHILLIPS, eldest daughter of Henry Phillips, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KEARNEY—GREEN.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, Sept. 18, at the R. C. Church, by the Rev. Anthony Cauvin, Mr. CHARLES W. KEARNEY, of this City, to Miss ISABELLA GREEN, daughter of Arthur Green, Esq., of New-Jersey.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, SAMUEL, only son of Alexander and Margaret I. Norris, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 311 West 19th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

SOLOMONS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, after a brief illness, Mr. JOHN SOLOMONS, aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 44 Bank-st.

KIRK.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, WM. W. P. KIRK, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Kirk, late of Albany, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his late grandfather, Andrew Kirk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of his grandmother, Mrs. W. W. Petrie, No. 13 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RICHMOND.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 19, the Rev. WM. RICHMOND, Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

The clergy generally, the relatives and friends of the family, and the parishioners of St. Michael's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, in Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, the 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LENHART.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, MARY AGNES, daughter of James S. and Eliza Lenhart, aged 4 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 468 6th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARVILLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 18, DE WITT CLINTON, youngest son of J. M. and Catherine S. Carville, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., without further notice, from the residence of William Perkins, 55th-st., near East River.

MCHARG.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 19, CATHARINE NEILL, daughter of Rufus K. and Harriet H. McHarg, in the 6th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BURKE.—On Friday morning, Sept. 17, at 8½ o'clock, KATIE, infant daughter of Dr. John and Mary C. Burke, aged 10 months and 5 days.

☞ Her remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

POLHAMUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Sept. 19, at 6 o'clock, of consumption, CATHARINE, wife of J. A. Polhamus.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her sister, Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 o

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant women, situations, one a middle-aged widow, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, or would go as nursery governess; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist with the care of children. Unquestionable City reference as to character and capacity. Call or address D. H., No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has good references. Also, a situation as good cook; is a good baker, has no objection to the City or country; has good reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 10 Amity-place, fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANTS' NURSE of much experience, who can take the entire charge from its birth; would bring it up by hand if required; has no objection to travel with a family to any part—has been in the habit of so doing; is a Protestant. To save trouble, none but first-class families need apply. The best of City references. Call at No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF long experience, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, cooks all kinds of meats and vegetables, is a first-rate seamstress, trustworthy to her employer and willing to work. Best of City reference given, and wants a steady home. Can be seen at 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, in all its branches; will assist with the washing and ironing, or regular cook in a first class boarding-house; wages $9. Also, her neice as chambermaid and nurse; does plain neat sewing work for the nursery; is kind to children; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 226 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF respectability and experience, as nurse and first-class seamstress, or chambermaid; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; six years' reference to one family. Any lady in want of a reliable and competent nurse, in whom confidence may be placed, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found perfectly competent, efficient, neat, economical and trusty in all her duties. Hotel, restaurant or first-class boarding house preferred. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; is a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; is a first-rate cook, and, if required, has no objection to do part of the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook; understands making bread, biscuit, pastry, and all kinds of meats and soups; is an excellent washer and ironer, is neat and tidy in her kitchen, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking the entire charge of young children; would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 105 East 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or waiting alone, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, for a first-class servant; is a most superior washer and ironer and good cook; not fond of changing; and will give the very best of Brooklyn references for neatness, experience and good disposition. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by other Protestant young women, one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do housework; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do general housework for a small private family, or will do chamberwork and sewing. The very best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 73 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer and baker. Has the best of reference to apply, for two days, at No. 149 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Spring, rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 West 26th-st., top floor, back room. Has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the laundry, or as chambermaid and waitress; she can produce the best of City references. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 Water-st., corner of Gold, next door to the gas-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT chambermaid or chambermaid and assistant nurse, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman; has the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 369 8th-av., one door above 22d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; can give good reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN. A SITuation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Good City references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-st., between avs. B. and C.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING AND IRONing from gentlemen or families; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 226 25th-st., near 9th-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 739 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as general houseworker; has the best of reference. Also, by a girl as chambermaid and waitress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 368 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY SMART young woman as cook; would also wash and iron. Apply at the dry-goods store No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO can give good City reference, to do general housework in private families. Apply in basement No. 142 Johnson-st., near Gold, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen at 195 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN an infant to wet-nurse. Apply to ROSS, No. 310 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. References given and expected.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do housework in a gentleman's family, not exceeding four or five grown persons; or chamber work, fine washing and ironing. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Call this day from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 22 East 36th-st., at the basement door.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to the book-keeper in the office of an importing jobbing house; must write a good hand and be accurate with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 2,095 Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS.—GOOD DOMESTICS, WHOSE CHARacter and qualifications have been thoroughly investigated; also, a number of German and French girls, can be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady, speaking the German and French languages, in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent Help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—The Races over the Fashion Course will commence on FRIDAY next, Sept. 24, 1858, and continue three days, viz.: Friday, Sept. 24; Wednesday, Sept. 29; and Friday, Oct. 1. FIRST DAY.—Friday, Sept. 24—Sweepstakes, for all ages: 4-mile heats; $200 subscription; $100 forfeit; $1,500 added by the Proprietor, if the race is run; closed, with 8 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds: mile heats: $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds: dash of a mile; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; closed, with 6 nominations. SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 29—The Fashion Handicap Sweepstakes; 2½ miles; $100 subscription; $75 forfeit; with a Plate valued at $1,000 added by the Proprietor; closed with 16 nominations. Second Race—Sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds; 2-mile heats; $300 subscription; $100 forfeit; $300 added by the Proprietor; closed, with 4 nominations. Third Race—Purse $200; mile heats. THIRD DAY—Oct. 1—Purse $1,000; 4-mile heats; purse $500; 2-mile heats. All races to which money is added can be postponed in case of bad weather, if the Proprietor thinks proper. The Fashion Plate can be seen on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray-st. The first race each day will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually. Badges admitting gentlemen with ladies on the Ladies' Stand, will not be sold at the track, and can only be procured through the members of the New-York Club in this City.
O. P. HARE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical and experienced man in all the departments of horticulture and arboriculture, together with the laying out of ground, the management of grape vines under glasses and out doors, flowers, fruits and vegetables, all after the most acute and closest observance. No person need reply to this but one of honor, principle and dignity. Address M. O. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachmas and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City references, and is willing and able to work; no objection to the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address, by note, J. H. D., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M. Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant young man, lately arrived from Europe, who can produce the best testimonials from gentlemen he has lived with; has no objection to City or country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale house, by a young man 23 years old, who has been in business five years in this City and can influence considerable trade. No objection going South or West. Salary expected, $1,000. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A young man who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; is quick and correct at figures and can make himself generally useful; can drive a horse and cart. Address J. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the management and the care of horses, is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. Has the best of City reference. No objection to City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to city or country. Address P. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man with no family; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who has got good knowledge of his business and has got good City reference. Any commands for J. P., by calling or addressing a line to No. 827 Broadway, at Mr. Gragen's Bookstore, between 12th and 13th sts., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability and capability as porter in a store or shipping office, or would be willing to drive or assist round a gentleman's place in the town or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 251 Elizabeth-st., between Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS NOT AFRAID of work desires a situation as Custom-House or shipping clerk in some respectable house. Can give good reference. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address M. E. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A SITUation as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures. Unexceptionable reference given. Address J. HORNER & CO., No. 28 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A WAITING SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man, and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver, sober, honest and obliging; good City reference; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man, lately married; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call or address No. 18 Beaver-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as light porter, or to take care of horses; writes a fair hand, and is quick in figures; can give good reference; no objection to go in the country. Address R. S., No. 80 North 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who is a single man and has had much experience with horses, and is an excellent groom; can give the strongest references from his former employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 849 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman; good references can be obtained: City or Westchester County preferred. Address No. 11 5th-st., in the rear, few doors from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG man who has been employed in the office of a first-class hotel in this City for the past four years, is desirous of obtaining a position in the same capacity, or in any similar position, where industry and devotion to business is required. Address G. D., Box No. 139, *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—A Wanted, a situation, as clerk, assistant-book-keeper or jobbing jeweler, by an experienced young man, with best of City reference. Address H. RUDD, one week, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COURIER AND VALET.—A SWISS, OF EXperience, desires to engage with a family going to Europe. Can be highly recommended. Apply to L. T., No. 7 West 16th-st.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A VOICE OF superior quality and tone, and whose engagement has expired, wishes to obtain a situation in a Church as Soprano Singer; she is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. She would also be willing to instruct a few pupils in music and singing at their residence or her own. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss B., No. 242 West 43d-st.

MUSICAL.—A FRENCH LADY, A GOOD PIANist, experienced in teaching, can dispose of a few hours for lessons on the piano, or of vocal music. Address C. J., Box No. 301 New-York Post-Office.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

PIANO-FORTES AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—The subscribers, being about to retire from the business, will sell their stock, consisting of 6¾, 6¾, and 7-octave rosewood pianos and melodeons for cash or approved paper. Dealers and others will find this a rare chance to get an excellent article very low. JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 424 Broome-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED Piano, with suspension bridge, at reduced prices. Elegantly carved and inlaid New-York Pianos very low. Second-hand Pianos, as good as new, at decided bargains. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

SPLENDID CARVED, FOUR ROUND CORner, grand diagonal, 7-octave, rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months, and cost $600. Will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

has just commenced its thirty-ninth year, with every advantage for the education of youth. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. A new Latin and a new Greek class will be formed on the first Monday in October. A book-keeping class will commence about the middle of October.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: The Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; the Rev. Messrs. Imbrie, Sommers and S. M. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, Robert Carter, and many others whose names appear in the circular.

Parents who wish to secure for their sons sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the institution.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th-st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public that, having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughter to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 24 of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at the Institution-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Education boys for mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c.; or $350 and no extras. For further information apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison-square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Reopens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution,—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. Cornwall, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at Appleton's, Randolph's and Crowen's.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens Sept. 17. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WIER MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School will open on Monday, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars may be had from Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette-av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—the Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d-st.—JOHN GOSMAN, Principal. School reopens Monday, Sept. 13. References, the Rev. Drs. Alexander, Phillips and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school-room.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 34 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt-water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, Mrs. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on Sept. 15. ISAAC. G. HUBBS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULEY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys, at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzray-place, No. 183 West 28th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, A. M., and P. A. GARDNER, A. M., Principals. Residence No. 599 4th-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 336 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen, at No. 15 Washington-place, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, opened its Sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

This is a Private High School, furnishing the pupil with a solid and finished education. Numerous counting-houses of this City, as well as many colleges, can testify to the thoroughness with which pupils of this Institution have, during the past fifteen years, completed their academic course. The location is unsurpassed. The Principals, who devote themselves to supervision and instruction, erected and arranged the building expressly for the institution. They employ ten accomplished professors and teachers.

The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys at a distance to and from the school.

Students preparing for the Sophomore Class of College have just commenced the Freshmen Course. Classes in Surveying and higher Mathematics generally, are in process of formation. Those in French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing and Painting are already arranged.

One of the Principals takes special charge of the younger scholars, who are received under superior advantages at seven years of age. An effectual method for acquiring a correct use of English and of eradicating all errors in spelling is in successful operation.

The building is well ventilated throughout, and pupils of all the departments enjoy at the recesses, cheerful open-air exercise in the retired playground of Washington-square.

Parents are particularly invited to visit this unique establishment during its daily sessions, and witness the character and mode of the instruction imparted. Circulars procured at the Institute and at the Broadway bookstores contain full particulars. Acquaintances of its present patrons are referred to them for reliable information.

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,	Mr. John B. Hillyer,
Rev. Charles Fletcher,	Mr. Frank Holfins,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. B. H. Howell,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. James S. Hull,
Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Orren Hutchinson,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. Theodore Hyatt,
Jas. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. E. O. Jenkins,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	Mr. William Johnson,
Mr. John H. Abeel,	Mr. Denis Julien,
Mr. Robert Allen,	Mr. Treadwell Ketcham,
William M. Allen, Esq.,	Mr. W. Eli Kidd,
Mr. Henry A. Allen,	Mr. Rufus S. King,
Mr. H. V. Allien,	Mr. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. Julien L. Allien,	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert,
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold,	Mr. E. O. Lamson,
Mr. James L. Babbit,	Mr. Richard D. Lathrop,
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.,	Mr. Frank Leslie,
Mr. Jas. R. Bartholomew,	Mr. John Levy,
Mr. Abram Basford,	Mr. Theon Lesee,
Mr. S. M. Beard,	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire,
Mrs. F. J. Beck,	Mr. Wm. R. McKimm,
Mr. S. S. Bell,	Capt. T. G. Merwin,
Mr. Samuel J. Berry,	Mr. Daniel Messmore,
Mr. Henry Bierhoff,	Mr. James Moorhead,
Mr. Charles Bliven,	Mr. Hymen Nelson,
Mr. B. W. S. Bonsall,	Mr. James H. Noe,
Mr. E. C. Boughton,	Mr. C. L. Norton,
Mr. G. A. Bradbrook,	Mr. William Palon,
Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,	Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,
Mr. Melancthon Burr,	Mr. Theodore Payne,
Mrs. George Bussell,	Mr. Samuel Perry,
Mr. Henry Butler,	Mr. Stephen Philbin,
Mr. Ira Campbell,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. John Castree,	Mr. Jos. D. Powers,
Mr. Amos M. Chase,	Mr. Francis Price,
Mr. Matthias Clark,	Mr. James Price,
Mr. Thos. J. Coleman,	Mr. David Quackenbush,
Mr. Chas. L. Cornish,	Mr. Richd. A. Reading,
Mr. John M. Corwin,	Mr. Josiah Richards,
Capt. K. Couillard,	Mr. Philip I. Ronk,
Mr. Wm. A. Cummings,	Mrs. Ellen Russell,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Mr. Moreau Delano,	Mr. B. L. Schmidt,
Mr. John Devoe,	Mr. Henry Schuman,
Mr. Nelson Duckworth,	Mr. Robert Sears,
Mr. Amos T. Dwight,	Mrs. C. M. Sill,
Mr. Justus E. Earl,	Mr. John R. Simon,
Mr. James Elmore,	Mr. John D. Sloat,
Mr. Joseph Evans,	Mr. George Smith,
Mr. Lyman Farwell,	Mr. Daniel L. Starr,
Mrs. F. A. Field,	Mr. James L. Stewart,
Mr. Geo. W. Fordham,	Mrs. Hannah Stiles,
Mr. John Foster,	Mr. Henry Stokes,
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler,	Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan,
Mr. Abraham Frazee,	Mr. Frederick Talcott,
Mr. F. A. Gerhard,	Mr. G. B. Terrett,
Mrs. Geo. Gowan,	Mr. James P. Thomas,
Mr. John Gray,	Mr. John M. Tilford,
Mr. Christopher Gwyer,	Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. James E. Hadden,	Mr. Amos Trowbridge,
Mr. James Hardley,	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen,
M

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, dwelling-house No. 1,055 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an extension; also a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, suitable for a large lecture or concert room, which is situated on 29th st. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Fulton-st. or No. 13 Madison-square, North side.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 15 Grove-st.; also, the large double house No. 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house; also, several desirable rooms at No. 304 Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS ON Broadway, (No. 385,) known as Chambers' Piano-forte Establishment. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' New Piano-forte Establishment, Bible-House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN with or without board. Apply at No. 143 East Broadway, one door from 2d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and Avenue D. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and less than one horse power. Apply to AUG. POHLE, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A SACRIFICE.—A RESIDENCE FOR SALE actually situated, at No. 86 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; lot 100 by 19 feet; house, brown stone, high stoop, high stoop, with verandah, two story, with basement and full under cellar; contains all modern improvements, range, hot and cold water, speaking-tubes, flower, fountain, plants, shrubbery, &c.; streets improved—one of the most beautiful spots in the city being half a block from Columbia College Grounds. Undisputable. Price, $6,000; $3,000 cash, and no terms. The carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures are Stewart's best quality, as well as furniture will be if desired, and possession given. Apply to the premises from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M. inclusive. No check.

SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A DESIRable residence in 39th-st., a few doors west of the 5th-av.; house is of brick, three-story, high stoop, 25x54, and in all its arrangements; lot 25x98.9. The house has been the residence of a gentleman who has left the city, and will be sold at $14,000. $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

SALE—THE HOTEL AND LOTS, CORNER and 115th-st. Villa lots on the Kingsbridge road, leading to the Harlem River, covered with forest trees, beautiful residence with 8 lots of land, corner of 2nd and Putnam avs., Brooklyn; house modern and commodious, and within 50 feet of the Fulton av. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

SALE OR LEASE—THE LOTS ON THE west corner of Broadway and 44th-st. Cellars excavated and foundations laid. Well adapted for carriage, for carriage makers or public house. Inquire of the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST, AND A SMALL part of cash down, one of the brown-stone houses on the south side of 48th-st., second house west of 6th-av., with the modern improvements. Inquire at the new house next door.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone front house on 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. It is strictly first-class. Replete with every convenient and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, of GEO. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, two stories high, with a first-class steam-engine of 60 horse power. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No 90 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EITHER ON first or second floor of a house with modern improvements, for a small, genteel family, not below 14th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs. Rent not exceeding $200 per annum; no moving in My. Address Madison-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THAT elegantly-situated, well-built and comfortable house on the northwest corner of Audubon Park and North River, five minutes' (plank) walk from the Hudson River Railroad station, 152d-st., and three-quarters of an hour from Chambers-street by railroad. The house contains 11 rooms, dressing-rooms, large store, large bath-room, &c.; furnace, (warming the whole house,) hot and cold water, every convenience of a first-class house, and furnished completely with the best furniture, China, glass, &c. Rent from Oct. 1 to May 1, $1,000. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 51 Chambers-st. [place.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SIX months or longer, the advertiser's residence, three minutes' walk from depôt, partially furnished or unfurnished, in complete order, with gas and water in the house, 2¾ acres ground, having abundance of shade and choice fruit trees, also necessary out-buildings. Apply to R. PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., (IN THE village,) on a principal street, near railroad station, churches, schools &c.; over four acres of choice land, beautifully situated; a large house, 13 rooms, occupied by owner, will be sold now at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasantly situated two-story house at Unionport, near the village of Westchester. The garden contains fruit trees, grape arbor, &c.; is within view of the Sound and of access from the City. For further particulars apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN ASTORIA, FROM OCTOBER 1, A house, desirable as a Winter residence. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, has 12 rooms, water, furnace, gas, and a stable attached. Terms moderate. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton Ferry, half-mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, well watered, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced, worth $1,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 20 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 64 ACRES IN ORANGE County, with new and spacious buildings, and productive soil; location high, healthful, and commanding a fine view; four miles from depôt, and close to stage route.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL PLACE WITHIN 40 miles of New-York, in exchange for the advertiser's three-story house in Brooklyn. The lot is 25x120. House only rent for $350. Address R. W. M., Box No. 6, Times office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

E. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 to 143 Centre-st.
Nos. 103 to 107 Walker-st.
and
Nos. 85 to 91 Elm-st.

The proprietors, having enlarged their Manufactory by the addition of several buildings on Elm-st., and also established a Foundry for the manufacture of castings, are prepared to execute orders for every description of Iron Work at short notice, and on the most favorable terms. Among the articles furnished by them will be found the following:

IRON FRONTS for STORES, with Cornell's Patent Revolving Shutters.
IRON ROOFS.
IRON CEILINGS FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
LADY'S PATENT CHILLED IRON BANK VAULTS and DOORS.
Fire and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
CORNELL'S PATENT LATH, for covering Flues, Ceilings and Partitions.
BEAM, ENGLISH and FRENCH SOLID ROLLED IRON BEAMS.
PLATE BEAMS, of various dimensions.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
ROOF BEAMS and GIRDERS.
Iron Bridges of all kinds.
PATENT LIGHTS, with Cornell's Improved Prism Sidewalks, Areas, Floors, and Roofs.
IRON WALKS, CURBS and GUTTERS.
IRON VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASH-WEIGHTS and FLOOR-LIGHTS.
WROUGHT-IRON RAILINGS for Dwellings, Parks and Cemeteries, of eight hundred and different designs.
IRON VERANDAHS, STOOPS and STAIRS.
WINDOW GUARDS, TRUSSES, BRACKETS, SHUTTER-PANELS.
IRON PANTRY SAFES.
IRON WINDOW GRATINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, churches, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Iron doors, safes and window shutters.
Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Wrought grates and fenders.
Galvanized iron roofs.
We have added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, of some shape, durable; much superior to any made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S. No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL sizes, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SCOTCH PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Sheathing, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CUT BROAD HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR to none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HOWARD'S & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES,
with the entire magnificent furniture and valuable works of art contained in the dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be sold without reserve,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely,
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell as above, by catalogue, over four hundred lots of superb household furniture, embracing everything to be found in a fashionable and elegant furnished residence. The circumstances of this sale make it imperative that the whole will be sold positive and without reserve, consisting in
PARLORS,
of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich silk brocade with slip covers, superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, 5 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, large size and richly framed, silk and lace curtains, Turkish arm chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror doors, rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, marble statuary, splendid mantelpieces, with a beautiful collection of parlor ornaments, superb oil-paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, English chandeliers, consoles in Buhl work, lady's secretary, music cabinets, &c.
CHAMBERS AND DINING-ROOM.—Rosewood bureaus, washstands, commodes, carved bedsteads, wardrobes, with mirror doors, all to match; about thirty large hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, suites in velvet, Ricker's clocks, oval mirrors, rich China toilet sets, enameled furniture, shades, rich silver-ware, extension dining-table. French china of every description, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pear cutlery, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; also, a large quantity of superior mahogany and rosewood furniture, oil-cloths, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., not mentioned, making a large and really attractive sale, which will commence, without regard to weather, at 10½ o'clock precisely. Parties can have their furniture stored or shipped by reliable persons.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
500 packages and lots of heavy and shelf goods, in lots to suit the Southern and Western jobbing trade.
Also,
150 sample cards of pocket knives,
razors, shears, scissors, table knives, &c.
Also,
an invoice of German toys and fancy goods.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John P. Coppinger, Esq., No. 57 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture in the house, consisting in part of one rosewood piano-forte, fine tone, rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; rosewood and oak marble-top etageres and sideboards, rosewood centre, sofa, side and loo tables; splendid French pier mirrors, lace curtains, French, China, parian, bisque and bronze figures; fine tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets; splendid collection of oil-paintings—Bruegell's great picture, the temptation of St. Anthony, from the Dusseldorf Gallery, and in Europe from the pencils of Titian, Murray, Bruegell, Cooper, Paul Fatter, Anson Dickerson, Lanier, Eglis, Coates, and others of ancient and modern celebrity. The above is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, &c. Also, fine bronze and ormolu chandeliers, brackets, &c.; lounges and easy chairs, in damask and moquet, library, secretary and bookcases, marble statuary and Parian goods, viz: Greek Slave, Venus, Bathers, and others too numerous to mention. The dining-room is replete with extension dining-tables, chairs, sideboard, sofas, &c.; also, silver-plated cut-glass, China and Parian ware; French and China dinner set, richly decorated, 160 pieces. Also, the bedroom furniture, of rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, dressing-tables, Brussels carpets, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, beds and bedding. Also, the kitchen, with which the sale will commence.
The Broadway stages and cars will convey parties within a few doors of the house.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 33 Allen-st., a large and well-selected stock of mahogany veneers, balusters, &c., as follows:
33,531 feet of walnut.
16,390 feet white wood.
11,858 feet ash.
1,856 feet mahogany plank.
1,650 feet maple.
60 dozen walnut banisters and tops.
2,350 feet walnut veneers.
983 feet mahogany veneers.
544 feet oak and mahogany crochet veneers.
911 feet clear pine.
8,000 feet two-inch box pine.
Large lot of newel posts, balusters, &c., &c.
The trade are particularly invited to attend the above sale, as every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder, in order to close the entire business. By order of ALEXANDER EDGAR, Assignee. Catalogue on morning of sale.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, 20th inst., on account of the weather, and will positively be sold, rain or shine.

J. VAN SICKLES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD, oak and mahogany furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre-tables richly carved, oil-paintings, Parian statuary, bisque and Parian ornaments, solid oak extension table, rosewood bookcase, lined with satinwood; superior parlor suites, 7 pieces each; solid rosewood frames covered in rich satin brocade. J. VAN SICKLES will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the superior furniture contained in the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th sts., and the house is most magnificently furnished with everything requisite for a first-class house: the parlors are furnished with Brussels carpets, two richly carved suites of parlor furniture covered in French satin; mantel and pier mirrors, with French plates; reception and easy chairs; one parlor grand piano-forte, 7-octave; music cabinet, stool and cover; splendid ornaments, oil-paintings. The chambers have Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mahogany spring-seat chairs, rockers, sofas and sofa-beds, mattresses; also, one superior suite of rosewood chamber furniture, cost $180; large bureau, washstand, all serpentine, fully marbled, large bedstead, all made en suite and beautifully carved and finished; silver plate, cutlery, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general and elegant assortment of household furniture, being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; one elegant carved rosewood suite, in tri-colored satin brocatel, 9 pieces, made to order by Belter, at a cost of $700; elegant console etagere, centre and card tables to match, superb rosewood extension table, made by Belter to order, and cost $180; also, two rosewood suites in crimson satin de Lyon, made to order; one other first City makers; rosewood bedroom suites, mahogany do., hair mattresses, feather beds, gas fixtures, elegant green silk curtains lined with white, large oak bookcase, rosewood cheval glass, oval mirrors, toilet and dining-room crockery, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, rocking and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany wardrobe, Sheffield plated-ware, oak and rosewood buffet, oak chairs, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Five rosewood 7-octave pianos, by Barmore and other celebrated makers.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. WILL sell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
(By order of A. C. Sperry, Trustee of the Estate of Wales French,)
59 dozen Cotton Hooks.
92 dozen Spoke Trimmers.
7475 Hall's Fire Cracker Pistols.
Terms cash.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., the entire stock of Stoves, Tin and Japanned Ware, Coal Hods, &c. A complete set of Tinman's Tools. Also, Store and Gas Fixtures. Terms cash.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, ROCK, YELLOW, C. C. EDGED AND DIPT WARE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, No. 231 Pearl-st., by Bartlett & Cowen, a large stock of choice goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Come and examine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

A NEW PORTABLE GAS-LIGHT MAY be seen in room No. 12 New *Times* building, No. 40 Park-row, which is superior in illuminating powers, simplicity of construction and management, to anything heretofore known. Every man can now have gas in his own house cheaper than coal gas is furnished to our citizens. This light may also be seen at the Girard House, corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

CAMPHENE, FLUID AND COAL OIL Lamps and Girandoles; French and English Stone China, dinner, tea and toilet ware; table cutlery, spoons, casters, China vases and fancy goods, at extremely low prices; also glassware in variety, at C. A. BALDWIN'S, No. 65 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATent chilled iron, Burglar and Fire-proof Safes, will be sold cheap. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.,
No. 70 Broad-st.,
Corner of Beaver-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.
H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos. 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.
BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1851, N. Y	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36

DIVIDENDS.

Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.
THE VACANCY HAVING BEEN APPOINTED a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belonging to said Company.
The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.
WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON,
A. C. GUNNISON,
Committee.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BAY STATE MILLS.—The creditors of the Bay State Mills are reminded that TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., is the last day for proving claims against said Company. The Receivers will be in session at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at No. 5 Tremont-st., (up stairs,) Boston, for receiving proof thereof. All claims not then presented will be excluded from any dividend from the assets in their hands.—SEPT. 16, 1858.
F. B. CROWNINSHIELD,
GEORGE H. KUHN,
ISRAEL WHITNEY,
Receivers of the Bay State Mills.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON,
F. H. GRAIN,
C. F. SMITH,
No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1858.
HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, payable on 1st October next, by leaving them at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d inst., will receive payment therefor at said office on 1st prox., in New-York funds.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, will be held at the office of John Fergusson, Esq., No. 35 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 66 WILLIAM-ST., (CORNER OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees, held this day, JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., was elected Trustee of the American Guano Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias Underhill.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent., and 5 per cent., for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON improved City property, $2,000.
RICH. AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000—THE ADVERTISER WOULD purchase a stock of goods, and pay in good Western securities, consisting of bonds and mortgages, valuable lands in well-settled neighborhoods, near railroads, and some good Railroad stocks. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$3,000—A MAN HAVING THIS AMOUNT wishes another to join him in an equal sum to put in operation patented machinery for a manufacturing business. $10,000 per year may be made, as will be clearly shown. For further information, inquire of H. HENRY, No. 72 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SECRETARY TO AN INCORPORated Company, in a safe and profitable business, who can take an interest to the amount of five to ten thousand dollars. A liberal salary will be paid. References exchanged. Address C. H. & CO., Box No. 102 Office of this paper.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAMES G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP—TOgether with a good horse, wagon, milk cans, &c., all complete; all good cash customers. Inquire of J. KEYSER, No. 133 East 50th-st., near 3d-av., after 4 P. M.

FOR EUROPE

STEAM TO GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
FOR $30.
By steamship VIGO, for Liverpool, THURSDAY, Sept. 23.
By steamship VANDERBILT, for Southampton, SATURDAY, Sept. 25.
Persons going to Europe can secure a passage in either of the above steamships, which the subscribers will engage shall take them through to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., without further charge than $30. Those wishing to secure berths should apply early.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, furnished as usual. For passage in cabin, second cabin or steerage, or further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA, GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises five powerful steamships, the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The steamer PACIFIC, Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 45 North River, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, for Galway, touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class ... $90 | Second-class ... $50 | Third-class ... $30
A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT ..... Oct. 2,	Oct. 30,	Oct. 6.
ARIEL ..... Oct. 30,	Nov. 27,	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $40; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTH,

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Sept. 17, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 10	139	84	223
Admitted to Sept. 17	17	26	43
Discharged, Cured or Relieved	22	11	33
Died	—	4	4
Remaining at date	134	95	229
Males			201
Females			28

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Base Ball.

CHAMPION CLUB OF YORKVILLE VS. STAR CLUB OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.—These highly-respectable junior Clubs, whose members average 18 years of age, played a match yesterday at the Red House, Harlem. At the close of the eighth inning the score stood, for Champion, 18; Star, 15. The Champions went in for their ninth innings, and were put out for two runs, leaving them 5 ahead. The Star then went in and succeeded in making seven runs, when the Champions commenced playing against time until the umpire had to close the game, and the eighth innings decided it in favor of the Champion

The following is the score:

CHAMPION CLUB.	Outs Runs.	STAR CLUB.	Outs Runs.
W. J. Kelly, catcher	2 2	Tracey, catcher	2 2
F. Dunn, short	2 3	C. Whiting, l. field	3 2
C. S. Glover, r. field	4 1	J. Whiting, 1st base	2 2
[illegible], pitcher	4 1	T. Morris, short	4 1
[illegible], l. field	0 4	S. Patchen, c. field	3 0
W. [illegible], 3d base	3 2	F. Whiting, 3d base	3 2
J. [illegible], 1st base	3 2	Fairbanks, pitcher	1 1
H. C. Kelly, 2d base	3 1	Fuller, 2d base	2 2
R. Rantle, c. field	2 2	E. Patchen, r. field	1 3
Total	18	Total	15

Umpire, Mr. DARIN, Putnam Club.

Coroner's Inquests.

The Commissioners of Health met on Saturday. Present, the Mayor, Drs. Thompson, Rockwell, Miller, and President Haswell.

The Mayor read a letter from Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, stating that frequent complaints were made, when at his office, that bedding and similar things had been floated ashore from infected vessels and drifted into Gowanus Bay. He had no fear of contagion from this circumstance, but he hoped measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such a nuisance.

Dr. MILLER said that he thought that the old bedding hat so floated, came either from emigrant vessels or from Castle Garden. Yesterday, on starting for Staten Island, he saw two old beds thrown overboard from the Castle. They would probably drift to Long Island.

Dr. THOMPSON said the Harbor Commissioners ought to take cognizance of such a circumstance, and in all cases prevent rubbish from being thrown into the harbor.

The Mayor remarked that it would be well for the Board to act, and offered a resolution that the Superintendent at Castle Garden be requested to prevent any bedding being thrown overboard from emigrant vessels at that depot. The resolution was adopted.

In the case of the brig *Tuna*, from Sagua, asking permission to come into Atlantic Dock to take in cargo, having been discharged nine days, referred to Health Officer, to report on Monday.

Dr. ROCKWELL said that the alleged case of yellow fever in Pearl street proves to be a case of bilious remittent fever.

The bark *Express* asked permission to come to the City to take in cargo and proceed. Had been discharged twenty days. Allowed to come up on Monday.

Action was taken in reference to other vessels, applying unsuccessfully for leave to come up.

Governor King here entered the room and took a seat for a few minutes with the Commissioners.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Charleston on the 13th, asked for a stream permit. Question deferred until Monday.

The steamship *Parkensburg*, from Savannah, made a similar application. Laid on the table.

In the case of the *Alice Tainter*, lying at the Lower Bay a month. Laid on the table.

The schooner *Cassor*, from Havana, made an application, which was laid on the table, Dr. THOMPSON stating that in a few days the rule could probably be changed.

The Board then adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Renwick-street.

OVER $100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED —THREE SIX-STORY FACTORY BUILDINGS BURNED AND ONE HUNDRED WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES DAMAGED.

On Saturday evening a destructive fire occurred in Renwick-street, involving a destruction of about $100,000 worth of property—the large cabinet manufactory of Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE comprising the bulk of the loss—the damage being the total destruction of three six-story buildings, serious damage to nearly a dozen dwelling-houses, and throwing over one hundred workmen out of employment. The alarm was given at 9½ o'clock, smoke having been seen by a private watchman issuing from the basement of the cabinet manufactory of Mr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE, No. 38 Renwick-street. The fire had evidently got under considerable headway when discovered, for although the firemen responded promptly to the alarm, the whole interior of the building was in a blaze before the water began to play from their engines. To prevent the fire spreading beyond the building in which it originated, was the aim of the firemen, and they worked gallantly and indefatigably to that end.

The fire soon spread to the buildings rearof Nos. 34 and 36 Renwick-street, and the two latter buildings, together with the buildings in which the fire originated, were, in a short time, completely gutted. These three structures were all six stories high, and comprises Mr. NEWHOUSE's manufactory. The manufactured cabinet ware and lumber stored in the buildings were of that combustible nature that the fire spread very rapidly. Owing to the great height of the walls, the utmost precaution had to be taken to prevent accidents in tearing down the walls. Mr. NEWHOUSE owned these buildings. The loss on the buildings he estimates at $15,000, and on the stock between $80,000 and $90,000. He is insured on the buildings $2,500 in the Washington, and $2,500 in the Atlantic Insurance Company, and on the stock $4,000 in the Rutgers, and $4,000 in the North American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The buildings Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Hudson-street, are occupied on the upper floors as the Union Hotel, and on the first floor are stores. Mr. NEWHOUSE owns the buildings and the hotel furniture. The damage to the buildings and contents, principally by water, was about $500. Insured for $6,000 each in the National, Equitable, and Clinton Insurance Companies. The boarders and lodgers of the hotel were in great consternation. Parties occupying the stores underneath removed their goods.

The building in rear of No. 32 Renwick-street was damaged about $2,000. Insured for $1,800 in the Pacific Insurance Company. This building was owned and occupied by Mr. NEWHOUSE. Families occupying several other buildings adjoining, expecting that the fire would extend to the buildings they occupied, moved out their furniture.

The buildings No. 40 Renwick-street, and rear of stores Nos. 283 and 285 Hudson-street, owned by Mr. JOSEPH TUCKER, were damaged altogether about $500, by the falling of the walls; fully insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown, and will be made the subject of an investigation by the Fire Marshal. The general belief is that it was caused by sparks getting in some way from the furnace among the shavings in the bottom of the hatchway leading from the upper story to the basement near the engine. The shavings were thrown here to burn in the furnace, and it is thought that the fire may have been smouldering there some time before it burst out. There were no stoves or fire-places in the buildings, but the manufactory was heated by steam-pipes. By means of the fire over a hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. Most of the workmen lost their tools, varying in value from $30 to $60 for each person, none of whom are insured.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 9¾ o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in the basement of the frame dwelling-house No. 126 Tenth-avenue. Damage trifling. It originated by some shavings accidentally catching fire.

AVENUE A.—At 10 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the dry-goods store No. 81 Avenue A, owned by SAMUEL KASTENBAUM; it was promptly extinguished by the police and citizens. Damage $35; fully insured by the U. S. Insurance Company.

IN CHERRY-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District about 1 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of a strawbed in the premises, No. 142 Cherry, near Catharine-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE SIXTH WARD MURDER—THE ALLEGED MURDERER LOCKED UP TO ANSWER.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest, on Saturday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of WM. DARLING, the colored man, who was fatally stabbed, on Friday evening, by JOSEPH NICHOLS, also colored, in a low groggery on the Five Points, the particulars of which were published in Saturday's TIMES. The following evidence was elicited:

Wm. Lukes, sworn: I keep a grocery store at No. 25 Baxter-street; I know the prisoner slightly; last night deceased came into my store with two other men and took a drink; soon after this the prisoner came in, making some noise as if singing; I told him to keep quiet, while he made some reply; deceased said, "To whom are you talking?" when the prisoner said he was talking to me; the prisoner then walked up to the counter and got a cigar; the deceased also walked up to the bar and commenced talking to the prisoner, but I do not know what was said; the prisoner said to deceased, "Go away from me—I don't know you;" the deceased said, "I know you and have got something in for you for some time;" the deceased was then turned and was walking away, when the prisoner asked him what he meant; the deceased replied: "Do you want to know? If I tell you you will not like it;" at the same time he turned around and slapped the prisoner across the face; immediately I saw the prisoner had something in his hand, which he thrust at deceased: I afterwards saw that it was a knife; it was taken from him by some one who held him until the officer arrived; all the parties seemed sober at the time.

CHARLES DAVIS, HANNAH LEE, JOHN THOMPSON, JOHN SEWELL, JOSEPH LOUDS, and WARNER LAWRENCE, were examined, but nothing new was elicited, all the witnesses corroborating the testimony of WILLIAM LUKES, as given above.

The case being given to the Jury the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of JOSEPH NICHOLS, on Sept. 17, at No. 25 Baxter-street."

On the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AN INFANT'S BODY CUT UP AND THROWN TO THE HOGS.—The body of an infant was found on Friday morning in one of the hog pens attached to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad at Thirty-first-street. The skull had been cut open, the bowels ripped out, and the flesh at the wrists and ankles cut around to the bone. It was supposed of course that the hogs would devour the body, but they did not touch it. Dr. BEACH held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and ascertained that the child had lived a day or two after its birth. An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Twentieth Ward Station-house. No evidence could be elicited throwing any light as to the paternity of the child, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

CHILD KILLED BY A SECOND-AVENUE CAR.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of GEO. ROHDER, a child ten years old, who died from injuries received by being run over by a Second-avenue car. The witnesses censured the driver, and a verdict was rendered attributing the accident partly to the driver's neglect.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of an unknown man, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The deceased was found lying insensible, at the corner of Rector and West-streets, and taken to the Hospital. Verdict, "Suicide from taking laudanum."

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A BRASS BUTTON.—ALONZO HOLBROOK, a child fifteen months old, whose parents reside at No. 20 Clarke-street, died yesterday from inflammation of the bowels caused by swallowing a brass button six weeks ago. An inquest was held and verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Carter and James Spencer had an altercation on Saturday, when the latter struck Carter over the head with a cart-rung inflicting injuries which will doubtless prove fatal., Spencer has not yet been arrested. Two sailors named John Ellis and Hugh Sherlock, boarding at No. 75 Oliver-street, on Saturday evening, got into a fight, which ended in Ellis being stabbed in the left side and dangerously injured. Ellis was taken to the Hospital, and Sherlock was committed to the Tombs. On the same evening, Earnest Ulig, a young German, was stabbed in the drinking saloon No. 113½ Third-avenue, by Joseph Smith. Smith was arrested and committed to prison by Justice STEERS. Adolph Rudolpheimer was stopped by a gang of rowdies at a late hour Friday night, as he was passing through Houston-street, near Second-avenue, and brutally beaten. One of the gang, named George Remming, stabbed him in the neck and head, inflicting serious injuries. Remming was arrested on Saturday and committed by Justice STEERS.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—An Irishman named Mathew Kelly, who landed here but a few days ago, yesterday forenoon was disturbing the quiet of the First Ward by his disorderly conduct—having too much rum aboard—when Officer Gilfeather arrested him. Kelly had no notion of going to the Station-house, and hurled a paving-stone at the officer, which hit the officer on the back of the head, knocking him senseless to the pavement. Another officer arrested Kelly, and he was committed to answer. The officer was conveyed to his residence, where he lies in a critical state.

ALLEGED BURGLAR AND RECEIVER ARRESTED.—Jacob Myers, a German, residing at No. 134 Mott-street, was arrested on Saturday charged with being concerned in various burglaries. About $500 worth of goods, which he is alleged to have stolen, were found at the house of Stephen Levy, who is charged with being a receiver. Justice OSBORNE committed the accused for examination. A portion of the goods found has been identified by Messrs. Schiller & Cohen, merchants at No. 78½ Bowery, whose place was broken into and robbed on the night of the 15th inst.

THE BURGLARY UPON DR. POTTS' HOUSE.—A considerable portion of the property stolen a few days since from the residence of Dr. Potts has been recovered. Among the property received, and the most highly valued by the Doctor, was an ambrotype likeness of his daughter, who died recently in Europe. The police have received information which it is believed will lead to the arrest of the burglars and recovery of the property still missing.

PETER DAWSON.—On Saturday, the $50 fine imposed on Peter Dawson, the proprietor of the noted Fourth Ward dance-house, which was broken up some time since by the Police, was paid to the Court of Special Sessions. Peter's sixty days imprisonment on Blackwell's Island expires on Friday of the present week. It is not known yet whether PETER will resume his old business, or sell out, move into a "stone front" up town, and run for Alderman or Congress.

New-York State Teachers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of August 9, your correspondent, in speaking of the report on prizes, says:

"The Chairman of the Committee had thrown down the gauntlet, saying that he shot to kill," &c.

Now the Chairman of the Committee did no such foolish thing. Your correspondent was mistaken, nothing more: for I do not believe an injustice was intended. A gentleman from Columbia, an opponent of the sentiments of the report, said, that it was plain that the gentleman intended to make out a case; that he "*shot to kill.*" This latter expression was taken up in badinage by the Chairman and others, but certainly no challenge was given or intended by the Chairman. He would prefer not to shine in any such light. Very respectfully, M. P. CAVERT.

[Advertisement]

GWYNNE & DAY'S BANK-NOTE REGISTER quotes uncurrent money at a lower rate of discount than any other Bank-Note List.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 WALL-STREET, buy all money at the rates quoted in the Register. For terms, see fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle, to the very source and centre of external disease, this mild yet powerful vegetable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial Photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Regatta of the Brooklyn Model Yacht Club.

The Fall Regatta of the above Club took place on Saturday, the yachts starting about 2½ o'clock from a boat moored off the Club-house, at the foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. Thirteen yachts were entered, but only eight started for the prizes, which were a silver tankard, a silver pitcher, and a goblet, all elegantly chased. The course was three times round, from the Club-house to a boat on the Long Island shore, between three or four miles down the bay, thence to and round a boat on Robins' Reef, and back to the place of starting, a total distance of 20 miles. The following yachts started:

Haidee,	15 tons,	1,150	feet canvas.
Niagara, sloop,	26 feet length.	615	" "
Rainbow, "	30 "	686	" "
Dreadnought, "	26 "	827	" "
Contest, "	28 "	843	" "
A. Partridge, "	26 "	998	" "
Two Elizas, "	30 "	1,312	" "
Wild Wave, "	30 "	1,058	" "
Restless, "	32 "	1,100	" "

This last yacht, as well as others, attended the competing yachts during the race; the Judges' yacht, with a large party of ladies, also accompanying them a part of the distance. The wind was very light, and some fear was entertained at one time that the winning yacht might not perform the distance in six hours, the limit allowed to perform the distance in. The winning yacht, however—with the aid of a fresh breeze towards the close of the race—came in in something less than five hours. She is a beautiful yacht, just launched by SMIDLEY, who built her, and who is the keeper of the Yacht Club-house. The yachts started about 2½ o'clock, and the *A. Partridge* came in at 14 minutes past 7 o'clock; she beat the *Dreadnought* by 27 minutes 11 seconds; the *Dreadnought* beating the *Two Elizas* by 14 minutes and 37 seconds, and the *Two Elizas* beating the *Contest* by 3 minutes 37 seconds; the *Partridge*, *Dreadnought* and *Two Elizas* taking the three prizes. The rest of the yachts were scattering. The race, from the light breeze which prevailed, was not as satisfactory as former ones, but was sufficient to convince every yachtman that the *Partridge* is something extraordinary.

Brooklyn Items.

AN UNNECESSARY ALARM.—MARGARET CURRAN died suddenly on Saturday at a house in Kelsey's alley, South Brooklyn. Her neighbors supposed her to be a victim of yellow fever, and became greatly alarmed. An inquest was held by Coroner REDDING, when it appeared that the woman had been very intemperate, and died in a fit. A verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered.

MORTALITY.—There were 183 deaths in this city last week—95 males, 88 females. There were three cases of yellow fever, and one of small-pox.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday MARY JANE LEVERE, a child, aged 3½ years, fell from the window of the third story into the area of house No. 8 Carroll-street, and died half an hour thereafter. The child's mother had left it asleep in bed shortly before. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, and the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A number and variety of these are in circulation. Among others are V's on the People's Bank of Connecticut, and the same denomination on the State Bank of Montpelier, Vt. The latter are altered from notes of the People's Bank of Paterson, N. J.

POLITICAL.—This evening the Democratic primary meetings of both Bradley and Vanderbilt Committees will be held, and the separate Conventions will assemble on Wednesday. At present there is no probability of a union of the factions.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for Monday, Sept. 20: Nos. 16, 60, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 19, 20.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... SEPT. 18.

$1,000	United St. 6s,'74	103¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.R.	b60 27½
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	500	Reading Railroad	46⅝
20,600	do	b15 90¾	400	do	b60 46⅞
27,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	800	do	47
5,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	300	do	s30 46¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	82½	300	do	b60 47
9,000	do	82¾	200	do	s60 46½
4,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	do	47⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen bs '76	95	100	do	b60 47⅛
2,000	Erie R 2d mt. bs.	86	60	Galena & Chic. R.R.	83¾
10,000	Erie R.R. Bds.'75	32½	250	do	83⅛
4,000	Erie Con. Bds.'71	30	50	do	83½
3,000	Ter Ht & Alt.2d M	43	50	do	b30 83¾
820	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	101	210	Mich. Cent.	55
5,000	Mich. So. & Nin'gn Fd	76½	50	M. So. & N.I.R.	b60 23¾
6,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	90½	325	do	23⅝
3,000	Mill & Miss 9d M	b 68	50	do	23¾
15	Penn. Coal Co.	96	50	do	b3 23¾
120	do	97	19	M. So. & N. Ia. G. R.	44
10	do	s10 97	19	do	44¼
5,000	C St. P. & Fond du Lac L. G. B.	19¾	50	do	b30 44¾
15	American Ex. Bk.	110	50	do	44⅜
100	Canton Company	19	50	do	s10 44¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	93	50	do	b60 45
5	Dr. & Ill. Can. Co.	98½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30 23¾
1150	N. Y. C. R.R.	77⅞	100	do	s60 23½
150	do	s10 78	100	do	b60 23⅞
100	do	s15 78	600	do	33
250	do	s30 78	50	Chic. & R. I. R.R.	68½
150	Erie Railroad	17¾	6858	do	69
125	do	17⅞	522	do	68¾
100	do	s60 17¾	600	do	b60 69
100	Panama Railroad	113¾	100	do	s15 68¾
100	Ill. Cent. Railroad	76	900	La C. & Min. R.R.	2½
30	Clev. & Cin. R.R.	90	5	N. H. & Hart. R.R.	116

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	United St. 6s,'74	103¼	400	Harlem Railroad	10¼
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	300	Reading R. R.	47⅛
4,500	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	82½	200	do	s30 47
6,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	90¾	200	Mich. Cent. R.	b60 55½
4,000	L.C. & M. L.G.B.	25½	9	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	23½
5,000	do	b30 24¾	50	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	s10 45
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	58½	55	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	83
10	Corn Exchange Bk.	100	50	do	s15 83
50	Canton Company	19	50	do	83¼
60	Pacific Mail St. Co.	97¾	300	Clev. & Tol. RR	s10 33
50	do	s15 97¼	200	do	b30 33
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 78½	50	Chic. & Rk.Is.R.	b60 69¼
50	do	78¾	200	do	68⅞
100	do	s30 78½	100	do	69
100	do	78¾	400	do	69
50	Erie Railroad	17¾	100	do	s60 69½

MONDAY, Sept. 20—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was moderately active, as compared with the usual run of the September business. The wealthy and heavy Dry-Goods importers and jobbers who passed through the crisis of last Fall without halting, and who are thus able to command the most desirable Goods from a road, are doing remarkably well. While the General Fall trade is not a large one, their own participation in it has been liberal. The collections from the South and Southwest have been uniformly fair—in most cases prompt; and now as the movement of produce from the Lake country is improving, the effect financially is felt upon collections from the Northwestern States, several of which have been much behind-hand with the seaboard cities. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, are $3,006,915, as against $3,823,208 the corresponding week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $871,208, as against $899,195 the same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $585,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre on Saturday, is $1,361,140, as against $102.968 the same week last September, when the money pressure arrested the movement of Bullion abroad. Of the present shipment nearly the whole sum is in California bars, out of the last arrival, leaving $335,499 to go into the Bank reserve, which, on the average to be made up this afternoon, is expected to show a larger gain than this, because of the fact that while the California receipts were counted from Monday last, the shipments out are averaged part from Wednesday and the remainder from Friday afternoon. The amount of Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week is $681,836, which sum alone covers the disbursements of the office, the balance standing on Saturday, $12,642,236, as against $12,626,916 at the close of the previous week.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at this port to the 1st September, which we published in summary tables a few days since, by months, make the entries of Foreign Merchandise

since Jan. 1, 1858	$98,031,617
Two weeks in September	6,917,557
Total to date	$104,949,174
Same time in 1857	178,815,157
Decrease to date	$73,876,023

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported since Jan. 1,

1858	$41,750,000
Two weeks in September	1,889,639
Total to date	$43,639,639
Same time in 1857	51,217,245
Decrease to date	$7,577,606

The same tables make the Export of Specie since the 1st of January, 1858, direct from New-York

	$17,363,000
Since 1st September	1,762,120
Total to date	$19,125,120
Same time, 1857	33,075,645
Decrease this season	$13,950,525

The receipts of Gold from California and Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at the port of New-York, from 1st January, 1858, to the present date, are:

From California	$25,775,047
From abroad	1,883,000
Total to date	$27,658,047
Against same time, 1857—	
From California	$22,617,917
From abroad	5,873,000—$28,490,917
Decrease this season	$832,870

The market for Money, at the close of the week, ruled cheap and easy, at 3½@4 ℔ cent. on call loan; 4@5 ℔ cent. on prime short paper; and 5½@7 ℔ cent. on bills running from 90 days to 6 months. The demand is light from the Stock Brokers, but has somewhat improved with the Bill Brokers, who are negotiating more paper through outside lenders, since the Banks, as a rule, have declined the long dates. Exchange on London is firm at 109¾@110, with a moderate trade business. French bills are in better supply and a little cheaper, 5.13¾f.@5.12½f. to the dollar. The export demand for Bullion is confined to California bars, a further supply of which will be due in season for the next Cunarder from this port, (the *Persia*, Sept. 29,) should the course of Exchange require it. The shipments this week will be light.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103½@103¾ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex dividend	79⅞@77½@78¼
New-York and Erie	18⅜@17@17⅜
Reading	49⅜@45⅜@47⅛
Rock Island	72⅛@67½@69
Michigan Southern	24½@23½@23⅝
Illinois Central	75⅛@74@76
Panama	113⅜@112¾@113
Pacific Mail, ex dividend	91¼@98@97½
Galena	83⅛@82½@83¼
Missouris	84¾@64¼@84⅜
Virginias	92¼@92¼@92½
Tennessees	90¾@90@90½
La Crosse Land Grants	24⅛@24@25
Toledo	34⅜@32@33⅛
Delaware and Hudson	99@98¼@98½
Michigan Central	58⅛@55@55⅛

The Stock Market began to yield early in the week, and up to Thursday afternoon, as shown in the middle figure of the above table, the decline had reached 2½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, 5 ℔ cent. on Rock Island, 3 ℔ cent. on Michigan Central, and 1¼ ℔ cent. each on Erie, Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, 3½ on Reading and 2¾ on Toledo. The break-down was assigned to no particular financial cause—the market for Money being quiet and easy; the news from Europe good, and the traffic on most of the Railways showing an improvement as compared with the early weeks in August. At first the decline was chiefly favored by the exchange of cash stock for time bargains at lower rates. But on Thursday, a number of *Bull* contracts were, apparently, closed out, without renewal, and this, in turn, brought forward new buyers on Friday when the market showed signs of recovery, and on Saturday morning became quite firm, with an upward feeling. In the afternoon, the business was light, the general list leaving off steady at the outside quotations in our table.

The dullness in the new Loan of the United States reduced the quotation to 103¼ ℔ cent., interest from 1st January next. The amount offering here at present prices is light, but one or two of the holders in Philadelphia, and perhaps Washington, are disposed to realize. The arrangement of the Stock Exchange to buy and sell from 1st January *next*, instead of 1st July *last*, (as in other United States and State Stocks,) has hurt the currency of the Loan, and may continue to affect it until the first regular coupon begins to run. Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias are in moderate request; a good many Tennessees have been taken, as offered at the Board, at 90@90¼ ℔ cent. Californias drag and are ½ ℔ cent. lower. Other descriptions are scarce. In Railway Bonds, the sales are moderate, both at the Board and by private sale. The improvement in the mortgages of the Wabash Valley, Delaware and Lackawanna and Southern Michigan is supported; though with less actual business.

On the Railway Share list, Rock Island experienced the greatest depression, and was quite a drag on the general market, until the appearance of the annual report on Saturday, which, being official to the 1st July, is construed as a better exhibit of business, through the depression in traffic and trials in money affairs of the crisis, than was looked for. The net profits of the year are equal to 7½ ℔ cent. on the Stock, and the Income balance altogether stands $537,483, on a capital of $5,603,000. During the suspension of dividends, the management have provided fuel and other material for a good part of the new year, say $285,000; have taken, in settlement with other parties, and now hold of their own Stock $101,500, and hold in Bank, and in the hands of Agents and in Freight bills due, $210,000. There is also an advance of $161,380 to the Rock Island Bridge Company. We here recapitulate the exact figures:

Gross earn'gs of year end'g July 1, 1858	$1,407,345 72
Operating expenses	778,816 75
Total	$629,028 97
Interest on bonds	$99,715
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	125,000— 224,715 00
Net earnings	$404,313 97

The income account stands as follows:

Dr.	
Interest	$99,715 00
Rent of Bureau Valley Road	125,000 00
Operating expenses	778,816 75
Balance to credit	537,453 57
Total	$1,540,985 12
Cr.	
Balance July 1, 1857	133,139 48
Gross earnings of 1857-58	1,407,845 72
Total	$1,540,985 12
Due from Bridge Company	$161,380 00
Chicago and Rock Island stock	101,500 00
Fuel and materials paid for	285,777 00
Due for freight, &c., and cash in the hands of Agents	150,299 96
Cash in Bank	49,334 45
Total	$748,791 41

To make their surplus means available in clean cash, to the extent of a 4 ℔ cent. dividend, or $224,000, without reducing their ability to operate the road entirely easy and free of new debt, the management will, probably, require a few months of improved traffic—their determination being fixed against borrowing money—but beyond this we see no impediment to an early resumption of dividends. The strong point in the stock is, that the Funded Debt of $1,397,000 involves an annual interest charge of less than $100,000, to which, however, $125,000 as a lease charge on the Bureau Valley road is added. The questionable point is the ability of the line to recover its receipts to something like old figures. This must be judged by the facts, that through a year of crisis $1,400,000 was received, yielding net 7¼ ℔ cent., and that, in previous years of prosperity, $1,600,000 to $1,800,000 was received, yielding regularly 10 ℔ cent. cash dividends. At market cost the stock is reduced 40 ℔ cent., (including undivided surplus,) while the greatest reduction of traffic is under 25 ℔ cent.

During the general decline of the week, Pacific Mail rapidly advanced 6¼ ℔ cent., selling as high as 98 ℔ cent. Even this figure may appear low, in view of the 1st November dividend which is reckoned at least 14 ℔ cent. Panama shares have kept steady, and on the merits of the current business of the line the stock only requires examination to test the probability of the present rate of dividend, 12 ℔ cent. a year, being increased before it is, in any measure, diminished.

The Earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of August, 1858, were $77,845 30

For the same month last year	62,644 89
Increase, 24 per cent	$15,200 41

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday reports as follows of the coal trade. The intimation at the close, is, that the supply will most likely require to be increased in the Winter, when the transportation from the Schuylkill region will be exclusively in the hands of the Reading Company:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 36,092 04; by canal, 42,783; for the week, 78,875 04 tons,—which is an increase of 7,215 tons over last week's supply from Schuylkill County.

The demand for Coal is a little better than it was last week, for retail, and prices are more firm. As the weather is getting cool, and the season for the closing of the canals is rapidly approaching, the demand ought to be pretty good for the balance of the season, unless the consumption of Coal has decreased very largely since last year.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	34,221	36,092
Schuylkill—Canal	31,831	42,783
Lehigh—Railroad	11,356	10,015
Lehigh—Canal	32,335	31,583
Delaware & Hudson Company	19,486	25,311
Pennsylvania Coal Company	27,961	13,063
Scranton, South	8,891	10,441
Total	166,081	169,288

Showing a small increase over the corresponding week last year. We append the aggregate quantity sent to market in 1858, showing the loss and gain from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,398,193	1,143,855
Schuylkill—Canal	874,985	810,766
Lehigh Valley Railroad	327,520	339,852
Lehigh Valley Canal	628,664	562,701
Delaware & Hudson Co	297,570	222,244
Pennsylvania Coal Co	416,874	421,665
Scranton, South	236,244	350,185
Scranton, North	152,293	100,550
Total	4,332,343	3,961,026

Add loss from other Anthra. Regions, 100,000."

The loss in the supply of anthacite so far is about 471,317 tons. This will in all probability be increased to a half million tons before the close of the season. The loss in the supply of semi-anthracite and bituminous coal will be about 100,000 tons—making the deficiency in the supply of these kinds of fuel about 600,000 tons in 1858, which is about 12½ ℔ cent. loss on the supply of 1857.

Dealers and consumers abroad can therefore form their own conclusions whether the market is likely to be supplied with coal the ensuing Winter.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¾@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	½@—
New-England	1-5@—	Indiana Free	1¼@—
Jersey	¼@—	Missouri	½@—
Philadelphia	⅛@—	Michigan	¾@—
Penn. Country	½@—	Illinois and Wis.	1½@—
Baltimore City	¼@—	Tennessee Old	1@—
Maryland	½@—	Tennessee Free	2@—
Virginia	½@—	Canada	½@—
North Carolina	1@—	Philadelphia Checks	⅛@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@—	Baltimore Checks	1-5@—
New-Orleans	½@—	Boston Checks	⅛@—
Mobile	½@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying. Per Acre.	Selling. Per Acre.
160 acre warrants	88	92
120 acre warrants	78	82
80 acre warrants	88	92
40 acre warrants	105	110

The quotations for Bank-Notes and Land-Warrants, as corrected by MORSE & BROTHER, No. 15 Wall-street, New-York, are:

N. Y. State	½@—	North Carolina	¾@1
New-England	⅜@—	Ohio, Ky., Ind., Mo